

HISTORY
of the
HAMPTON BATTERY
IN THE
CIVIL WAR



1861 1865

F. IND'P'T. PA. LT. ARTILLERY

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ROBERT B. HAMPTON.

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History of
HAMPTON BATTERY F

INDEPENDENT PENNSYLVANIA
LIGHT ARTILLERY

ORGANIZED

At Pittsburgh, Pa., October 8, 1861,
Mustered out in Pittsburgh,
June 26, 1865.



COMPILED BY

WILLIAM CLARK

SECRETARY VETERAN ASSOCIATION

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1909

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TO THE
SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE BATTERY
AND THE MEMORY OF ITS
GALLANT DEAD
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED

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P R E F A C E.



AT THE Annual Reunion of the Hampton Battery Veteran Association held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on October 11, 1902, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that the Secretary, William Clark, be authorized to compile a suitable History of the Battery during the Civil War," which was signed by Benjamin R. Park, President, William T. Rees, Assistant Secretary, and Henry Hemple, Treasurer.

After a great deal of labor and research the following volume has been prepared, and it is hoped that it will prove of interest to the surviving members of the Battery and their friends.

It is hard to compile a history of any one of the three Pittsburgh Batteries in the Civil War,—Hampton's, Knap's and Thompson's—as they were so closely identified through nearly the whole period of the conflict. They were in the same Army Corps and Division during the greater part of the four years of their service, and the history of one is really the history of all. The three Batteries lost in killed in action or who died of wounds received in the service forty-nine men, and nearly double that number were wounded. They were in active service nearly four years in the old Army of the Potomac, and their history is a part of the history of that Army, of which most truthfully and justly at the close of the war it was said: "This Army from the beginning has preserved its identity like no other of the national forces. The elements of all the other armies have been continually changing by transfers from one line of operation to another. The Army of the Potomac has had but one object, has operated but in one field, has been kept sub-

HAMPTON BATTERY.

stantially undivided, and has acquired a peculiar compactness of organization and unity of spirit. It has always occupied the foreground of the war, and all brilliant exploits elsewhere could but momentarily draw the public eye from it. Five times as much blood has been spilled by the Army of the Potomac as by all the other national forces combined. Everybody has felt that on its strong right arm mainly depended the fate of the nation. The Army of the Potomac should always be remembered as the Army that was pitted against the very head and front of the Rebellion, and sent it finally to the dust. Every living man who has faithfully served in that Army deserves unfading laurels, and every one of the tens of thousands of its heroic dead should have a monument as enduring as the Republic." This is high but merited praise, and Allegheny County can feel proud that her most famous military organizations belonged to this most famous of our armies.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April, 1909.

GEORGE V. MARSHALL,

ROBERT E. MACOUBRAY,

DAVID R. LEWIS,

Advisory Committee.

WILLIAM CLARK, Historian.

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THE SHACKLETT HOUSE, YEW HILL, NEAR WARRENTON, VA. BOY-HOOD
HOME OF CAPTAIN ROBERT B. HAMPTON.
FROM SKETCH BY PORTE CRAYON IN THE FALL OF 1858.

HAMPTON BATTERY



HAMPTON BATTERY "F," Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, was recruited in Pittsburgh in August and September, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service for three years, or during the war, on October 8, 1861, with the following membership:

ROBERT B. HAMPTON, Captain

J. PRESLEY FLEMING, First Lieutenant

ALFRED N. HARBOURS, Second Lieutenant

ROBERT PAUL

JOSEPH B. TODD

JOSEPH LEECH

DAVID A. STEWART

ROBERT E. MACOUBRAY

DANIEL M. SHAEFFER

JAMES WALLACE

WILLIAM PETERS

JAMES BASSETT

WASHINGTON BASSETT

DAVID WICKLINE

WILLIAM DALMAS

JOHN KENNING

JAMES W. WILSON

CORNELIUS D. RUPERT

VALENTINE WISE

JACOB G. WILLS

HENRY HESS

THOMAS BRUNER

JOHN TETLEY

JOHN SMILEY

JOHN SLATTERLY

JOSEPH REED

JOHN T. ROWLEY

THOMAS QUARTZ

JOHN PIERCE

HUGH PURDY

WILLIAM T. PHILLIS

THOMAS NEELY

ROBERT MCDADE

JOSEPH MCCONNELL

JOHN MCALEASE

WILLIAM LAFFERTY

JACOB KEIRSH

SAMUEL IRWIN

WILLIAM HASTINGS

LOREN HURD

ALBERT M. EVANS

HAMPTON BATTERY.

JOHN ELLIS	HENRY FIERES
JAMES DENNISON	CASPER R. CARLISLE
BENJAMIN M. CARLISLE	ALONZO CAVITT
WILLIAM CLARK	BENJAMIN M. CLARK
JOHN BRIGHT	CHARLES R. BRIGHT
AMOS BAXTER	WILLIAM BROWN
CHARLES A. BORDEN	NEWELL A. BORDEN
TOWNSEND ADAMS	GEORGE W. BEAUMONT
WILLIAM CAPPE	JOHN WEBER
MICHAEL KECK	HIRAM NEELY
JOHN JAMES	ADAM RATH
JAMES M. WICKLINE	EDMUND J. WILKINS
WILLIAM WARNOCK	SAMUEL D. GLASS
JOHN G. BEATTY	JAMES VANZANT

Having received orders to join the forces of General N. P. Banks, at Williamsport, Maryland, we started on the same day on the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived at Williamsport on the evening of Thursday, October 10th, and went out to Camp Lamon on the 11th. The Camp was situated on a small stream called the Conococheague, about one mile north of Williamsport.

In the early part of December the enemy made a raid on Dam No. 5 on the Potomac River, with the intention of destroying it. After receiving from Williamsport an equipment of Belgian Rifles we marched to the Dam, drove the enemy back, and destroyed a mill on the Virginia side of the river, which they had been using as a rendezvous.

General N. P. Banks, in his report to Washington under date of December 20th, 1861, says:

“Captain R. B. Hampton, of Hampton Battery, with a squad of his men, crossed the Potomac River at Dam No. 5 and

HAMPTON BATTERY.

burned the old mill at that place, which the enemy had been using as a rendezvous, and returned with a lot of blankets, entrenching tools, etc., and found the dam but little damaged."

On January 1, 1862, we were temporarily equipped with two six-pound brass guns and ordered to join General Lander at Hancock, Maryland, about twenty-seven miles northwest of Williamsport. where General Stonewall Jackson was making a demonstration. On January 4th, 5th and 6th, we had quite brisk engagements with the enemy and repulsed them. This was our first experience with guns in actual warfare. The men behaved very well and received the commendation of their superior officers.

On January 27th we broke camp at Williamsport and marched to Hagerstown, Maryland, where, on February 1st, 1862, we received our equipment—six ten-pound Parrot guns and one hundred and ten horses, with battery wagon, forge, harness, etc. Having been drilling all winter in Camp Lamon with hollow logs mounted on stumps of trees for cannon, we were quite proficient in the artillery drill and compared very favorably with Batteries that had had their equipment all winter

On February 1st, Lieutenant Nathaniel Irish, with a squad of men, joined us. He took command of the left section, Lieutenant J. Presley Fleming having command of the right section.

We left Camp Bradford, at Hagerstown, Maryland, on February 12th, fully equipped, and marched to Boonsboro, Maryland. On the 13th, we passed through Middletown, crossed South Mountain and arrived in Frederick City about eight o'clock P. M., and went into camp in the southern part of the city. On our arrival Captain James Thompson, whose Battery preceded ours two days, had his men supply each of us with a tin of good hot coffee, which we relished as only tired soldiers could. Not having men enough to man six guns, we here turned over to Captain Thompson, who

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had not as yet been supplied, two of our guns fully equipped, with twenty-seven horses.

We celebrated February 22d, Washington's Birthday, by a parade and fired a salute of thirty-four guns. Major General N. P. Banks, who was present, commended our boys on the manner in which they handled the guns.

We received marching orders on February 24th and shipped our guns, caissons and other baggage by railroad to Harpers Ferry. The horses were sent across the country to Maryland Heights, where we took position to protect the infantry while they built pontoon bridges across the river. The bridges were built just above the site of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge, which had been destroyed by the enemy, in the short space of seven hours. General Banks was at the head of the column and we had the honor of being on the right of line. Major General George B. McClellan was also present.

This was one of the first pontoon bridges built by the Army of the Potomac, and as there was some fear that it would not stand the strain of a battery, we unhitched our teams and took our guns over by hand, which proved very successful.

This was the first time our Battery had the pleasure of treading on Southern soil. While the column was crossing over into the land of Dixie the band played the tune of that name. About six o'clock P. M. we took position on Bolivar Heights.

The next day we marched to Charlestown, about ten miles from Harpers Ferry and the scene of the tragic death of John Brown, where we arrived about eleven o'clock. We were accompanied by two regiments of infantry and a regiment of cavalry. We placed our guns in position to command the roads leading to Berryville and Smithville, and remained here until March 5th, when we marched to Camp Hamilton, passing through Smithville. All was

HAMPTON BATTERY.

quiet except the occasional capture of prisoners by our scouts, Colonel Carter, of the Southern army, being one of those taken. On the 8th we marched to Bunker Hill.

We were now fourteen miles from Winchester, where General Jackson was in a fortified position. General Williams, who commanded our division, sent a flag of truce into Winchester notifying the women and children to evacuate the town, as he would attack Jackson in his fortifications on the morrow. When within five miles of Winchester we bivouacked for the night and about dusk our outposts were attacked by a squad of Southern cavalry, which was repulsed. A battle line of about fifteen thousand troops was formed and a slow and cautious advance begun toward Winchester. At nine o'clock we took possession of the forts, Jackson and his troops having withdrawn the day before.

We remained in the enemy's fortifications until March 22d, when we received orders to go with a forage train to Centerville or Manassas. We marched to Snicker's Ferry, a distance of sixteen miles, where we found that the trestle bridge across the Shenandoah River had been broken down. We went into camp, and on the 25th received orders to countermarch to Winchester, as Jackson had attacked our troops at that place under Shields, each having about ten thousand men. On arriving at Berryville, five miles from the Ferry, we received countermanding orders and remained there four days. On the 28th we resumed our march to Manassas Junction, crossing the Shenandoah River on the trestle bridge, which had been repaired. We then crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains to Snickersville and Aldie. On the 29th we arrived at Centerville and on the 30th crossed Bull Run and occupied the quarters the enemy under Beauregard had constructed.

On April 1st, 1862, we received orders to countermarch to Winchester. After passing through Centerville, Aldie and Snicker's

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Ferry and crossing the mountains and the Shenandoah River, we reached Winchester on the 4th, having marched fifty-six miles. On the 6th we marched southwardly with the column to Cedar Creek, passing through Kerntown, Newtown, Strasburg and Woodstock. Every day on this march we had warm skirmishes with the enemy. On the 16th we reconnoitered about two miles south of Edinburgh and had quite a fight with a column of the enemy's cavalry, which had taken position beyond Stoney Creek, and routed them completely. We then passed through Mount Jackson, and on the 19th marched to Lacy's Springs, where we had a successful battle with infantry and cavalry.

After reconnoitering about five miles north of Harrisonburg, we marched with a Brigade into that town and took possession. A reconnoitering expedition was then made to McGaugheysville, about five miles southeast of Harrisonburg, after which we returned to the camp, where we remained for several days. On these expeditions we had brisk skirmishes with the enemy every day.

On the 5th of May we again received marching orders and returned down the valley to near New Market. On the 6th we crossed the Massanutton Mountains, but at once recrossed and returned to New Market. From here we marched to Strasburg and then countermarched four miles south to Fisher's Hill, where we took position to cover the road leading to Woodstock.

On the 24th of May, General Hatch, who was in command, ordered us to move over to Strasburg, as he heard that General Banks had been attacked by a strong force of the enemy which had advanced from Front Royal, in the Luray Valley, to Newtown. We advanced rapidly toward Newtown, and on arriving about one mile north of Cedar Creek and three miles north of Strasburg, we discovered our advance cut off and a powerful body of the enemy in our front. We at once opened fire and after an hour's heavy

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firing, the enemy having advanced in front and flanked our right, we fell back to the crest of the hill south of Cedar Creek and again gave battle. The enemy still flanking our position, we again retreated to the hill north of Strasburg, where we took position and held the enemy in check for over an hour. Darkness now came on and we started to flank the enemy's right and moved toward North Mountain. Here we got on a parallel road and started in the darkness toward Winchester, twenty-two miles away. A column was formed by dividing the cavalry and placing the artillery in the center, and about one o'clock in the morning we reached the southern limits of Winchester. In the meantime, our Captain with eighteen men and the rear squadron of cavalry and the battery wagon and forge, having been cut off, took the Romney Road and escaped to the mountains northwest of us.

On joining our command at Winchester we laid down by our guns and slept for a few hours. The enemy advanced during the night and formed a line of battle. We took position on the left of the Strasburg pike and after a heavy action of about two hours our left section was ordered to the hill southwest of the town, where we remained until half past ten o'clock. Our right section had taken position on the Strasburg road. After ascertaining that the enemy, twenty thousand strong, was flanking us on the right, General Gordon ordered us to retire. Our section took position in the southern part of the town and fired canister point blank into the enemy's lines, doing terrible execution. We then joined the retiring column and brought up the rear. The enemy was now flanking our right and severely pressing our front, and our position became untenable. A complete retreating column was formed by General Banks, our Battery being in the extreme rear, and we fell back to Martinsburg, a distance of twenty-four miles from Winchester.

In evacuating Winchester, on May 25, 1862, we deemed it

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unwise to leave the fort, as it was in good condition, so we placed powder in the magazine and in other places, intending to blow it up. But it was slow in exploding, and Corporal James Wallace, thinking that the fuse had gone out, returned to investigate. He no sooner got inside the fort than there was a mighty explosion and he was blown to pieces.

An incident by way of digression that occurred during Banks' retreat may not be without interest. Some of the cannoneers of the Hampton Battery, seeing a little mulatto girl toiling along the dusty road trying to keep up with the retreating column, placed her on one of the limber chests and allowed her to ride there until they went into camp. Not long afterward a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington charging General Banks with using the government teams for the transportation of fugitive slaves. The General's reply was worthy of the man. He stated that there was no truth in the charge and gave the following account of the incident:

"When at a considerable distance on our march we overtook a small party on foot. My attention was attracted to a little girl about eight years old who was toddling along over the stones by the way-side, and I asked her how far she had traveled. 'From Winchester,' she said. We were then about twenty-seven miles from that place. I requested some cannoneers of the Hampton Battery to give her a lift and the gallant men who had hung on the rear of the column for its defense the greater part of the distance responded with alacrity. No efforts were made to ascertain her complexion, but it is not impossible that she belonged to the race referred to in the resolution and that her little limbs had been strengthened by some vague dream of liberty in that hurried night march."

The following poem, by Mrs. H. E. Brown, was suggested by the letter of General Banks:

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'Take up the little weary one,'
The brave commander said.
And noble hearts and stalwart arms
The kindly words obeyed.

They gently raised the trembling form;
Nor looked upon her face
To know the color of her skin,
The features of her race.

All night along the rugged road,
Hungry, faint, and sore,
Those infant feet had eager fled
From slavery's cruel door.

And now should freemen coldly turn,
Nor lend a helping hand,
And leave the child to die in sight
Of freedom's promised land?

The column now formed and moved toward the Potomac River opposite Williamsport, Maryland, arriving there about two o'clock A. M. on the 26th of May. Before crossing the river General Banks addressed the men and explained that the retreat was not chargeable to any inefficiency of our officers, but to the concentration of the several commands of the enemy who could be spared from the front of the army of McClellan, then operating on the Virginia Peninsula. Our column crossed the river and Hampton Battery took position to cover the road leading toward Martinsburg. In the report of Lieutenant J. Presley Fleming, who had command of the Battery during the absence of Captain Hampton, he says:

“Williamsport, Md., May 29th, 1862.

“I have the honor to report that after taking command of the Battery we left the Valley turnpike and proceeded to Winchester by the Middle, or dirt, road, and after a forced march, reached Winchester at four o'clock in the morning of the 25th instant. Shortly after our arrival the pickets were driven in, when

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I immediately placed the Battery in readiness for action, and awaited orders.

“Owing to our late arrival and the tired and weary state of both men and horses, I awaited daylight to report to headquarters. The enemy’s operations commencing at such an early hour, I immediately proceeded to place my guns in the best position my judgment indicated they were most needed, viz: I ordered one section, under command of Lieutenant Irish, on the right, in support of Colonel Gordon’s command; the other section was posted in the center and on the right of the road, and also in support of Colonel Gordon, and continued in these positions during the action, with one exception, when the section under my command was ordered to the support of Colonel Donnelly, but was countermanded before the pieces were in battery. I immediately returned to my former position and resumed firing. The position of the troops of Colonel Gordon’s Brigade when returned was such that the action of this section was in a great measure retarded, but the section on the right was enabled to do excellent execution at very short range.

“During the action of the 25th, we had six men wounded by musket balls, but none of them seriously; also three horses. One of the horses was left on the field. Our men are all doing well. We returned to this place, taking position in the rear, and doing such service as was ordered.

“I am happy to state that my men are able and in readiness to try their mettle again, under your supervision, in any similar position you may see fit to place them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PRESLEY FLEMING, First Lieutenant.”

Captain Charles H. T. Collis, in his report to General N. P. Banks, May 28th, 1862, says:

HAMPTON BATTERY.

“We had fallen back a mile, hotly pursued by cavalry, infantry and artillery, and losing three men killed, when, by an intervention of a generous God, we reached assistance. Captain Robert B. Hampton, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, who I supposed was with you, now joined me, and placing his guns in battery afforded my men a half hour’s rest. Being outnumbered we fell back to Strasburg, where, taking position on the hill north of Hupp’s house, we determined to make a final struggle, in which we were successful, forcing the enemy to retire to their first position at Middletown.

“Captain Hampton, of the Battery, deserves the thanks of all engaged, and the whole country, for his gallant behavior. His guns were served admirably and with telling effect.”

The following extracts are from the report of Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, of the First Vermont Cavalry:

“The only troops in the field, independent of my five companies, consisted of Hampton’s Pennsylvania Battery, composed of ten-pounder Parrot guns, and one company of zouaves. * * *

Perceiving the enemy was advancing in too strong force for a successful opposition to be made, I deemed it advisable to retreat in order, abandon the wagons, and make an attempt to join General Hatch by making a detour to left of the enemy’s right flank, and, signifying my intention to Captain Hampton, immediately commenced the movement, and was so far successful as to join Brigadier General Hatch at Winchester at eleven-thirty P. M.”

Captain Robert B. Hampton, on his return May 29th, 1862, reports as follows:

“I have the honor to report that after a short engagement at Strasburg on the afternoon of the 24th, in which the four guns belonging to my Battery and one howitzer belonging to Captain Best

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participated, and with which we succeeded in holding the enemy in check for some two hours and a half, I was compelled to withdraw the artillery, and started by a circuitous route to Winchester under command of First Lieutenant J. Presley Fleming, after which I returned to Strasburg and endeavored to bring forward my battery wagon and forge, and some few men who had remained with them, ordered all wagons, men, etc., to proceed on the Middle road to Winchester, all of which we got in column about dark and proceeded toward Winchester. We halted seven miles from Winchester and were sent forward to the front where the roads connect, found we were cut off, and altered our course to another road parallel with the pike, and came within three miles of Winchester.

“About 9:00 A. M. Sunday, I halted the column and train and went to the rear of Winchester with the Adjutant of the Fifth New York Cavalry, and found that our force had retreated toward Martinsburg, the enemy in possession of Winchester, and we again cut off from connecting with our forces. Our column was again ordered to retire and proceed toward Martinsburg by way of the Middle road to within five miles of Martinsburg, and sent forward and ascertained that we were again cut off. I then consulted with Colonel DeForest and his officers and concluded to cross the mountain and go to Hancock, Maryland, which place we made by marching all night, and arrived at Hancock on Monday at 11:30 A. M.; then employed the boats and crossed the train and men in safety, remaining there until dawn on Tuesday, the 28th, losing in our retreat one man wounded and four missing, and my battery wagon abandoned; also one wagon loaded with ordnance stores, and four mules, harness and camp equipage.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. HAMPTON,
Captain Commanding Artillery.”

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Colonel O. DeForest, in his report to General Hatch, May 29th, 1862, says:

“ Moving now to the summit of the hill north of Strasburg, I found that my own command, as well as a portion of the First Vermont Cavalry, a portion of General Banks’ bodyguard, and Hampton’s Battery, were cut off from the main body of the army. Infantry, cavalry and wagons were streaming back in wild confusion along the road on either side as far as the eye could reach. The Battery (Hampton’s) having been at once ordered to the summit of the hill, I supported it with my cavalry, formed in line of battle in the field on either side. A few shell checked the small force of the enemy who were pressing on us from Middletown.

“ After a hasty consultation, Colonel Tompkins, Captain Hampton and myself decided to try and rejoin the main body by a mountain road on the west of the pike. Colonel Tompkins, forming the advance, with a portion of his regiment, was to move out the cross-road a piece and halt until the column should be formed, the Battery and my own command following. * * *

I have subsequently learned that Colonel Tompkins pushed on without the Battery and that Companies A and E of my regiment entered Winchester about one o’clock A. M. Sunday with the Battery. Captain Hampton and his battery wagon and forge remained with me. I halted a few minutes for Captain Hampton to bring up the battery wagon and forge from the rear and then moved rapidly on. * * * We marched from Strasburg Saturday at 5:00 P. M. and moved without halting that night eighteen miles. From dawn on Sunday, we moved, say, eleven miles to Winchester, and thirty-seven to Cherry Run Ford, making on Sunday forty-eight miles. On Monday we marched to Clear Spring, seven miles; on Tuesday to Williamsport, eleven miles—in all eighty-four miles.”

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Captain James W. Abert, United States Topographical Engineer, in his report to General Banks made mention of the Hampton Battery as follows:

“ At Middletown, by the greatest good fortune, we found one of our batteries in position on the hill south of the town (Captain Hampton's). From this place we shelled the enemy, and as he approached near enough used double shotted canister, which checked him. We then retired upon Strasburg, where I directed the Battery to be placed in the fort, but the side of the fort by which the enemy was advancing was completely unfinished. I then directed the Battery to follow me and I would try to save it by taking the back road to Winchester, but the Captain, when I told him that the road ran parallel to the main road and was only three or four miles distant from it, said that the enemy's flankers would intercept us and it would be vain to attempt it. I therefore left him.”

At two o'clock one of our guns was ordered to a position about two miles northwest of Williamsport, on the Romney road, and remained there on picket until the evening of the 28th. It then returned to camp and went into position with the other three guns to cover the Martinsburg road and approaches to the river, where we remained until the 31st of May. We then formed line, crossed the river, marched up the valley, and encamped near Falling Waters.

The next day, June 1st, 1862, we marched to Martinsburg and went into camp north of the town where we remained until June 5th, when we again took up the line of march to Winchester, which we reached on the 6th. We encamped on the Romney road about one mile from town. On the 9th we again took up the line of march and encamped on the north branch of the Shenandoah River, near Front Royal. We remained here until the 25th of June, when we went into position overlooking both branches of the Shenandoah River,

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twenty miles from Winchester, where we remained until the 29th, when we started on a reconnoissance up the Luray Valley. When about a mile from the town of Luray we were ordered to halt and remain for the night, after having marched from Front Royal, a distance of nineteen miles. On the morning of June 30th, not having found any enemy or cause to continue our reconnoissance further up the valley, we were ordered to countermarch. The road between Front Royal and Luray is located near a branch of the river which makes a considerable bend at this point. While the column was following the road, about half a dozen of the boys cut across the short way, expecting to have a good mess of cherries. But on approaching the trees they discovered that a number of the infantry were up in the trees and a very uncomfortable number of bushwhackers, or guerrillas, had charge of their guns. A race for liberty now took place and our boys caught up with us just as we with the guns approached the end of the cut-off line. They were almost black in the face from running. We learned after returning to camp that twenty-five of our infantry had been captured while lagging behind.

On the Fourth of July, at daylight, we fired a national salute and spent the day practicing at a target at a distance of one and one-half miles, doing some very good work. The officers of our Battery provided a sumptuous dinner and the boys partook of it with a zest that no person but a soldier who had lived nine months on hard tack could describe or appreciate.

Colonel Charles H. Tompkins makes report as follows:

“On the morning of June 29th, 1862, the cavalry force, consisting of five companies of the First Vermont Cavalry, three companies of the First Maine Cavalry, and two battalions of the First Michigan Cavalry, Hampton's Battery of Pittsburgh, Pa., the Fifth Connecticut Cavalry, and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania In-

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fantry, moving in the order here specified, was formed in line in the suburbs of Front Royal. The column moved until they had reached ———, about three miles beyond Millford and encamped, nothing having been seen during the day.

“ At five o'clock the next morning we moved on in the same order, Captain Best acting as guard for the Hampton Battery. When within about five miles from Luray a vedette of the enemy was captured by one of the advance guard.

“ Having reached the hill about half a mile out of Luray, two companies of the enemy's cavalry were discovered to be drawn up in line just outside the town upon the Gordonsville road. Our advance charged the enemy, who met the charge, but were routed.

“ Having achieved the object of the reconnoissance, the cavalry force was reformed and returned to camp, arriving at 9: 00 P. M. on the 30th, having marched forty-three miles.”

On the sixth of July we received marching orders and started toward Warrenton, encamping for the night about eight miles from Front Royal. The next day we marched to Gaines' Cross Roads, where we remained until the 11th. We then crossed the Rappahannock and countermarched to Gaines' Cross Roads. On the 12th we returned to Front Royal and on the 13th moved our guns into town by reason of a false alarm that the enemy was coming, as they had captured four of our wagons bringing supplies to our camp.

We remained at Front Royal quite inactive during the remainder of July and until August 10th, when the enemy's cavalry made a raid into Front Royal and captured several members of the Third Delaware Infantry. But being hotly pursued by Russell's Cavalry they abandoned their prisoners and swam the river in order to escape. We remained in camp until the 17th, and then started

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on the march to Sandy Hook, meeting Lieutenant Joseph L. Miller with fifty-one men to fill the center section of our Battery, as follows:

JOSEPH L. MILLER	HENRY A. KIDD
FREDERICK L. ATWOOD	DAVID R. LEWIS
WILLIAM ATWOOD	JOSEPH L. MILLER
GEORGE H. RITCHIE	THOMAS McCUE
FRANK H. SHIRAS	WILLIAM A. NEWMAN
BENJAMIN R. PARKE	AMOS S. PETRIE
HARRY S. DRAVO	B. FRANK WEYMAN
RICHARD H. LEE	CHARLES W. GORMLEY
CHARLES B. BULLOCK	GEORGE A. HEBERTON
TIMOTHY DUFFY, JR.	THEODORE M. FINLEY
ROBERT FIFE	ISAIAH K. BECKER
HENRY HEMPLE	THOMAS C. BUSHNELL
JOHN H. HAY	HENRY BALKEN
WILLIAM KING	SAMUEL B. BECKER
WILLIAM H. KNOX	JAMES PETERS
GEORGE W. LITTLE	JOHN B. McCLELLAND
GEORGE V. MARSHALL	JOHN C. SHALER, JR.
GEORGE NOBLE	ROBERT S. PETERS
WILLIAM J. NEVIN	CHARLES STOEHR
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS	LOUIS F. ARENSBERG
LEMUEL WILCOX	CHARLES W. COFFIN
JOHN S. RODGERS	MARTIN DEITRICH
FRANK S. BAKEWELL	WILLIAM HOOD
FREDERICK W. BESHORE	MATTHEW HOLMAN
HUGH W. ALEXANDER	FRANK KROME
SETH A. CALHOUN	

We then started on the march to Little Washington, but on the next day countermarched to Waterloo Bridge. The Battle of

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Cedar Mountain was mainly fought on August 10th. The Hampton Battery arrived on the ground in time to take part in the engagement. We also fought at Freeman's Ford on the 22d, at White Sulphur Springs on the 23d and 24th, and at Waterloo on August 25th.

On August 20th we marched to the Sulphur Springs and joined General Sigel's command, which was bivouacked around the springs. The space near the spring not occupied by the troops was taken up by the slaves who had started for freedom—men, women and children, almost by the thousands.

The next day we marched to Rappahannock Station and were ordered to take position in front of the line of battle, which had been formed by General Pope on the preceding day, with General Burnside on the left, General Banks on the left of center, General McDowell on right of center and General Sigel on right of line. We marched to the right of Sigel's Corps, in which we took position under Brigadier General Bohlen, who had just crossed the river with his infantry. We were here attacked by a strong force and compelled to fall back, General Bohlen being killed in the action. A number of men were lost by drowning and by exposure to the enemy's fire while crossing the river. Our right of line then moved toward Sulphur Springs, and when near that place the enemy opened fire on our column and we were ordered into position and with the other batteries gave battle for an hour and a half, sustaining sharp fire from the enemy.

The next day, August 24th, we engaged the enemy across the river. This action continued for about three hours, during which time we had one man killed and two wounded. After being forced to change our position, we drove the enemy from their guns and the action ceased.

We left our comrade, William Hastings, who had both legs

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shot off, in a log cabin near the springs in charge of Hospital Steward Frank S. Bakewell, who remained with him until he died, five days later. Bakewell had him buried near the springs, and before returning to the Battery was captured and taken to Libby Prison, but was soon exchanged.

During the afternoon of the 24th we marched to Waterloo Station and while on the march could see a heavy column of smoke rising from the burning buildings at the springs. There was skirmishing along the whole line of march, in which our Battery took but little part. We then marched to Warrenton and rested until the morning of the 27th, when we moved toward Manassas Junction (Bull Run) and took position in line of battle, and moved with the line to the battlefield of Bull Run. During the night we were assigned to place by General Schimmelfennig, who as Senior Colonel, succeeded General Bohlen, who had been killed on the 22d.

The next morning we were ordered by General Carl Schurz to take position on the extreme right of line and be in readiness for action at a moment's warning. During the night we opened fire on the enemy and from it sustained a severe and scorching fire from three batteries. By order of Captain Hampton, we limbered up and fell back a short distance, and then by order of General Schurz reoccupied our old position and in a very short time silenced the enemy's batteries in our front.

A lull for a short space of time had taken place, when we were somewhat surprised to see a line of skirmishers advancing as we thought for the purpose of charging our battery. The advance was very cautious, being through a cornfield at the edge of which stood a stack of hay. Feeling that their presence was not wanted, we charged and double-shotted our guns with canister and fired almost simultaneously. Those of the skirmishers who were not killed or wounded took refuge behind the hay stack but were permitted to

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remain only a few moments, as our guns were speedily loaded with case shot and fired through the stack. Before we could reload our guns the skirmishers disappeared behind the hill.

We thought it rather imprudent to make an investigation as to the casualties around or near the haystack and let our Southern friends depart in peace.

Again a lull took place and Major Keifer, Chief of Artillery for Sigel, thought he would ride down to the edge of the cornfield and ascertain what was to be seen. When a short distance from our line the Major was fired upon and his horse was shot in the left leg, causing the horse to fall and pinion the Major under him. Captain Hampton, seeing the predicament the Major was in, calmly walked down and released him and brought back with him his equipment under a storm of Southern bullets.

About 4:00 P. M. we were ordered to report to General Milroy, who was hard pressed by Law's Brigade near the railroad cut, and began firing at blank range into the lines of the enemy just across the cut. At every shot we fired the enemy appeared to be moving toward the cut at a very rapid gait, and it was soon discovered that the cut was filled with them. When our sixth shot was fired they charged out of the cut and with a most demoniac yell demanded the surrender of the left gun, which in firing the last shot had recoiled against a stump and the handspike having penetrated the stump it was impossible to extricate it. By order of General Milroy it was abandoned, after which Corporal Henry Hess jumped upon the limber and while facing the enemy was shot in the forehead and instantly killed. With the limber and other paraphernalia of the left gun we joined the balance of the Battery outside of the woods and fell back. We held the advancing enemy from charging on our guns as they had intended, having advanced through a strip of woods three times for that purpose.

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General Philip Kearney, who had witnessed the attempted charges of the enemy, sent an orderly with his compliments written on the inside of an envelope, commending us highly for our fighting qualities.

We then received orders to retire to the line of artillery on the crest of the rising ground in our rear, and while retiring and before commencing to ascend the hill, it was observed that the enemy was emerging from the woods three lines deep. We immediately halted and unlimbered and double-shotted with canister and gave the enemy a parting salute, which had the effect of stopping their advance and allowed us to proceed with the Battery toward the lines on the hill. Before reaching our position the right gun of the left section in crossing a deep ditch broke its axle. We swung the gun on the limber and succeeded in saving it.

The remaining section, the right, took position on the left of the line of about eighty guns and a heavy cannonade was begun which lasted until dark. In the meantime we had dragged our disabled gun to the rear, where we met General McDowell's advance. He promised to recapture our lost gun but was unable to do so.

Our infantry support was General Philip Kearney's Division, which had arrived on the field a short time before. At sundown we retired from the line and took position in the rear to bivouac for the night, having been engaged continuously during the day.

The next morning we fell back to the rear and rearranged the right section for the field. We then took position in line with the artillery of McDowell's Corps. The whole line, after an engagement lasting about three hours, was driven back, causing great excitement among the teamsters and spectators. A cordon of cavalry was necessary to prevent a general stampede. As soon as the line of cavalry was in position to permit the column just formed to pass over the *d'efile* or bridge across Bloody Run, our Battery took posi-

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tion and passed with the column to Centerville, a distance of about five miles. Here we halted to let Fitz-John Porter's Corps pass to our left. We then marched to the east of Centerville and bivouacked for the night.

The next morning our right section marched to the front and took position in line, while the left section, battery wagon and forge started for Fairfax Court House. The march was continued to near Alexandria, where we encamped until the morning of September 6th, when we marched to Washington, D. C., and encamped near the Capitol Building, where the left section was refitted.

General Sigel, in his report of September 16th, on operations on the Rappahannock and Bull Run, says:

“To be just to the officers and soldiers under my command I must say that they performed their duties during the different movements and engagements of the whole campaign with the greatest promptness, energy and fortitude. Commanders of divisions and brigades, of regiments and batteries, and the commanders of our small cavalry force have assisted me under all circumstances cheerfully and to the utmost of their ability, and so have the commanders of the two batteries of Major General Banks' Corps (Captain Hampton's and Captain Roemer's) under Major Keifer, attached to me since our arrival at Freeman's Ford.”

General Carl Schurz, in his report dated September 15th, of the Battles of Groveton and Bull Run, makes mention of the Hampton Battery as follows:

“The Battery of the First Brigade, under Captain Hampton, was ordered to march along the outer edge of the woods in which General Schimmelfennig was engaged, and to take position there, in order to protect and facilitate the advance of my right; but the

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cross fire of two of the enemy's batteries was so severe that Captain Hampton's Battery failed in two successive attempts to establish itself until I sent Roemer's Battery to its support. * * * Now the whole line advanced with great alacrity, and we succeeded in driving the enemy away from his strong position behind the embankment, which then fell into our hands."

General Robert Milroy, in his report of September 17th mentions Hampton Battery as follows:

"An hour before the charge I had sent one of my aides far back for a fresh battery, which, arriving as our boys were driven back, I immediately ordered into position and commenced pouring a steady fire of canister into the advancing columns of the enemy. The first discharge discomposed them a little, but the immense surging mass behind pressed them on us. I held on until they were within a few yards of us, and having but a handful of men to support the battery, I ordered it to retire, which was executed with the loss of one gun. I then rallied the shattered remnant of my brigade."

On the evening of September 1st, 1862, and at Chantilly the following day, the Hampton Battery was engaged and again received the commendation of their superior officers. We then marched toward Alexandria and halted outside of the city. On the 3d we moved to Georgetown, D. C., and bivouacked in the rear of Fort Richardson. The next day, after crossing the Potomac, the division moved to Rockville, Maryland. On the 6th we formed in line of battle and lay upon the field until the 9th, when we moved to Middlebrook and bivouacked. From here the Battery moved to Damascus, and on the 12th we went into camp near Jamesville. On the 13th we marched to Frederick and the next day to South Mountain. Our next advance was to Keedysville, and on the 16th we formed in line of battle.

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The next morning, September 17, 1862, ushered in the famous Battle of Antietam, which is considered by many writers as one of the great battles of the world. Hampton Battery took position on right of line with instructions to keep a certain point in the enemy's line clear of artillery, which instruction was carried out to the letter and at little cost to us. Early in the day the churches and public building of Boonsboro were occupied as hospitals and were soon filled with the wounded of our army. Fortunately we had only one man wounded. The day wore on and just at sundown was the first lull of battle, carnage, destruction and death having held triumphant sway during the entire day. About sundown General McClellan, when retiring to his headquarters, passed us, and on being cheered by the boys, raised his cap and exclaimed, "I told the boys to hold their position during the night and I would make short work of the rebellion tomorrow."

In General McClellan's official report of the Battle of Antietam, speaking of the Twelfth Corps, he said:

"The line of this corps was formed across the turnpike beyond J. Miller's house with orders to hold the position as long as possible and it became engaged about 7:00 A. M., the attack being opened by Cochran's New York Battery and Hampton's and Knap's Pittsburgh, Pa., Batteries. For about two hours the battle raged with various success, the enemy endeavoring to drive our troops into the second line of woods, and ours in turn to get possession of the line in front. The artillery had been well served during the day, and night closed the long and desperately contested battle of the 17th of September, 1862, nearly two hundred thousand men and five hundred pieces of artillery being engaged."

Brigadier General A. S. Williams, commanding the Twelfth

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Corps at the Battle of Antietam, mentions the Hampton Battery as follows:

“ Hampton’s Pittsburgh, Cochran’s New York and Knap’s Pennsylvania Batteries were ordered to the front as soon as the command of the Corps devolved upon me. Knap and Cochran took post in front of the woods occupied by the enemy, Hampton farther to the left near General Greene’s position. These Batteries were bravely and excellently served from morning till late in the afternoon. The enemy repeatedly attempted to seize them, but always met with bloody punishment.”

Captain Best in his report says:

“ Captain Hampton’s Battery was placed in position near the Dunkard Church and expended two hundred and seventeen rounds against the woods in which said church is located.”

The next day we lay upon the field in line of battle. On the 19th we moved via Sharpsburg to Brownsville. We then crossed over Maryland Heights and moved down the mountain to near Sandy Hook, where we encamped until the 22d, when we again moved to Maryland Heights. On the 28th we encamped near Sandy Hook, where we remained until the end of the month. On October 2d we again encamped on Maryland Heights, where we remained until the 30th, with a reconnoissance to Loudon Valley on the 21st. On the 30th we encamped at Bolivar Heights. On November 9th we made a reconnoissance to within six miles of Berryville, and on the 26th to Charlestown and Cockrall’s Mills.

General John W. Geary says in his report of the reconnoissance of December 2-6, 1862:

“ In accordance with directions received on December 2d, 1862, to make reconnoissance in the direction of Winchester, I

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started with about 3200 infantry and four guns each from Hampton's, Knap's and McGilvery's Batteries, and about fifty of the first Maryland Cavalry at about 6:30 A. M. on December 2d, the troops supplied with three days rations. We marched by the Harpers Ferry and Winchester turnpike to Charlestown, which we reached about 8:30 A. M., coming suddenly upon two companies of Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, who had taken position in vacant houses and in the woods about them about three-fourths of a mile our side of the town. A skirmish here occurred between our advance and this body of the enemy, which latter prosecuted a constant firing for some fifteen minutes, resulting in a loss to them of four or five wounded and several horses killed, and in their rout. The column was at once pushed on through Charlestown taking the Berryville road, upon which, from successively assumed positions, we drove another squadron of cavalry to within half a mile of Berryville, where we discovered the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments of Virginia Cavalry upon a hill about one mile west of the town, who were dislodged by the prompt opening of our artillery upon them in the direction of Winchester. The ground which they occupied being most desirably prominent I took possession of it by advancing my whole line and driving them from it. This movement was at once succeeded by the advance of one regiment of infantry and two pieces of Hampton's Battery under cover of a skirt of woodland for about one mile further in the same direction, where I placed them in defensive position and sent forward my cavalry force about one mile further on the same road, where they encountered the enemy, the whole of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry several hundred strong, who charged impetuously upon them. My cavalry retired, pursued by three parallel columns following closely the charging regiment, cheering vociferously at every step as they advanced, firing upon them until they came to within about one hundred yards of the

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muzzles of the advance guns of Hampton's Battery, which in conjunction with the Seventh Ohio Infantry opened fire upon them with fine effect, mortally wounding four and wounding twenty others. Those mortally wounded died in the vicinity a short time after. Seven or eight of their horses were killed and the whole party of the enemy was dispersed in the greatest confusion.

“ Being now dusk, we bivouacked in line of battle for the night. In the morning, taking one thousand infantry and four pieces of artillery, two of Hampton's and one each of Knap's and McGilvery's, I pushed forward to Opequan Creek, our passage being disputed by desultory firing from the enemy secreted in the woods. At Opequan Creek we found the camp of General A. P. Hill's troops, vacated three or four days previously. I ordered up the balance of my command and bivouacked in line of battle upon the rebel Hill's camp ground. Early in the morning of December 4th, we proceeded cautiously in the direction of Winchester, through Ash Hollow, having flankers on each side of the dense pine woods. Detached parties of the enemy's cavalry posted in it fled precipitously to Winchester. My whole force having gained the rising ground immediately east of the city, I ordered the parking of the wagons and the infantry and artillery into order of line of battle. The enemy having evacuated the city, I had the place searched and found and captured one hundred and eighteen of the enemy's soldiers, whom we paroled. We also captured seven soldiers who were brought in with us. Having remained in Winchester until about 3:00 P. M. and considering that the object of the mission had been accomplished, we took up the returning line of march by the Martinsburg turnpike. After bivouacking two nights in the woods without shelter through a severe snow storm, we reached our camp without a single casualty.”

On December 9th, 1862, we were ordered to join General

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Burnside at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, Virginia. We then marched to Hillsboro, and on the 12th moved on to Leesburg. The next day we moved to Fairfax Court House, where we encamped for the night, leaving the next morning for Occoquan Creek. Our next march was to Dumfries. This is, or was until its disappearance, probably the oldest town in Virginia. There is nothing now to mark its existence except the bed of a canal and several cellars, the houses having long since disappeared. The site of the town appears to have been raised up several feet or the bed of the Potomac had sunk several feet, as the bed of the canal was several feet higher than the water in the river. Here the Battery remained until the morning of the 17th, when a countermarch was ordered and we returned to Occoquan Creek. Then we marched to Fairfax Station, where we remained for ten days, when we were ordered to Dumfries. From there we went to Stafford Court House, and on the 26th to Aquia Creek landing, where we remained in winter quarters, guarding the landing which was the main point of supplies for the Army of the Potomac, all winter and up to the last of April, 1863.

The Chancellorsville Campaign was begun toward the close of April, 1863. The Hampton Battery crossed the Rappahannock River at United States Ford and went into position in the center of the line just in front of the Chancellorsville House, which was used by General Hooker as his headquarters, at nine o'clock in the morning. The fighting during the early part of the day was mainly done by General Sykes with the regulars, but from about four o'clock until long after dark the Hampton Battery was hotly engaged. The account of this part of the battle is from the pen of Mr. L. L. Crounse, correspondent of the New York Times. He writes:

“At 4:36 P. M., Colonel Diven, who had cavalry skirmishes

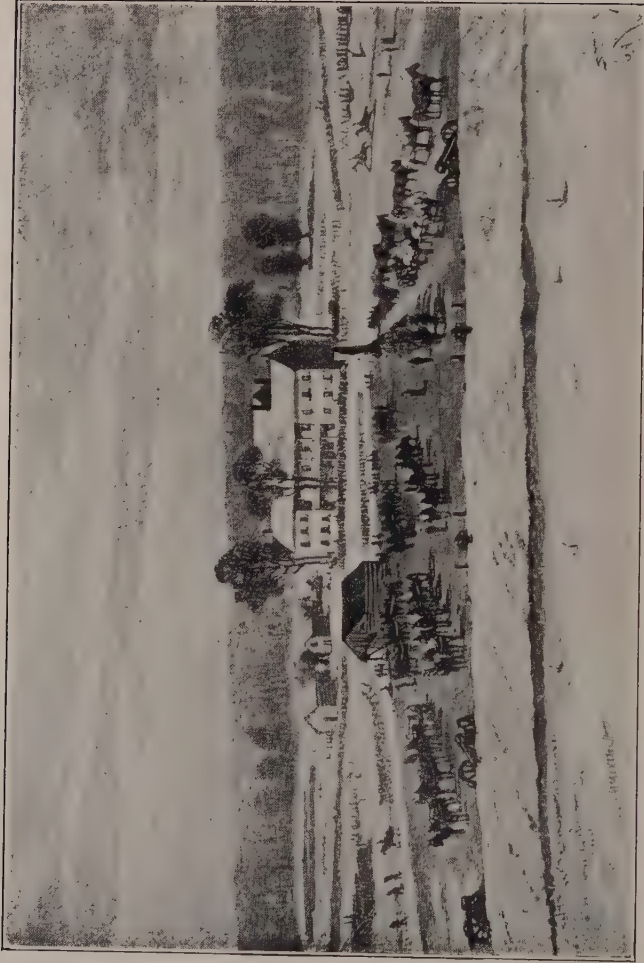
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on the plank road, reported the enemy advancing in force, and driving in his pickets. He was soon discovered deploying to the right, and General Slocum promptly met the move by sending in Geary's Division and Hampton's Pittsburgh Battery. For a while there was a cessation in desultory and spasmodic firing which had been going on for two hours, but at six o'clock a most desperate charge was made upon our batteries commanding the plank road. Geary met them with great promptness, and wheeling a regiment into the road, a deadly volley was poured into their advance. At the same time Hampton's Battery double-shotted with canister and for about fifteen minutes there was another fiery episode. Of course the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss. Their killed and wounded fell in the timber in front of our batteries, and the leaves and bushes having been set on fire by shells, the poor wretches suffered a double death."

The next day, May 2d, Hampton's Battery was posted in the road leading east, where they were engaged during the day and at night were moved to the right of the line and went into position facing south, forming a portion of a line of forty guns under command of Captain Best, Chief of Artillery of the Twelfth Army Corps. The object was to check the advance of Stonewall Jackson, who was sure to follow up his successful attack on General Howard as soon as it was daylight. The battle opened, but the enemy failed to make any impression on the line of guns, although attempts were repeatedly made to carry the position.

A blunder of a member of General Hooker's staff resulted most disastrously. Huntington's Ohio Battery was stationed on the left and front of the line of artillery before referred to, on a rising piece of ground and was doing most efficient service, when it was charged by the enemy and captured. It was but the work of a few minutes to turn the fire of the captured battery upon the forty guns of

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SCENE AT HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS, CHANCELLORSVILLE, SATURDAY
MORNING MAY 2D, 1863.

BY EDWIN FORBES FROM HIS SKETCH MADE AT THE TIME.
HAMPTON (PITTSBURGH) BATTERY IN FOREGROUND.

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Captain Best, directly enfilading them. Hampton, seeing this new danger, without waiting for orders, changed front to the left and opened on the captured battery, when Colonel Derrickson, of General Hooker's staff, ordered them to cease firing, stating that it was one of our own batteries. Before he could be convinced of his error the enemy had got the range and drove the whole line of Best's guns from the field, and by exploding the caissons literally blew the whole line into the air.

At this juncture, Captain Hampton, waiting to give the enemy a last round, was struck by a shell above the left knee, which severed the leg completely and cut his horse almost in two. The gallant Captain died in the course of a few hours.

Lieutenant Irish distinguished himself by retiring from the field with his section, prolonging his fire as he slowly retreated in as good order as if on battery drill.

The line of artillery being thus driven from the field, the infantry soon followed and the right wing of the army fell back defeated.

It is the belief of many that if Hampton's and Knap's Batteries had been left to do what subsequent events proved was right, the result of Sunday morning, May 3, 1863, would have been different.

Captain C. L. Best, in his report of the battle, says:

"The Corps broke camp on Monday morning, April 27, 1863, one battery, in accordance with orders, moving with each of the two divisions—M of the First New York Artillery with the First, and Knap's E, Independent Pennsylvania, with the Second Division. Hampton's F, Independent Pennsylvania, and F, Fourth United States Artillery, were directed to remain and move with the Corps wagon train, and subsequently joined the Corps at Chancellorsville, on Thursday, the 30th.

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“On Friday, May 1st, after proceeding about two miles toward Fredericksburg, the enemy was felt, evidently in some force, and commenced disputing the advance with his artillery.

“Soon after these dispositions the whole command was recalled to Chancellorsville. While retiring the General commanding directed me to proceed to Chancellorsville and post the Corps Batteries in such positions for defense against the probable enemy as might be deemed most judicious. Accordingly, I placed Knap’s, Hampton’s and one section of Battery F at the intersecting point, at Chancellorsville, of the roads leading to Fredericksburg, and the other four pieces of Battery F, with Fitzhugh and Winegar, on the rising and open ground on the Gordonsville front. Thus we had fourteen guns on each front, on one or both of which the attack must occur, and did occur on both in the afternoon. The enemy was effectually checked or repulsed in each case.

“The Batteries all maintained the positions specified until Saturday afternoon, when the Eleventh Corps was suddenly routed, and came fleeing in disordered and bewildered masses toward Chancellorsville. Having no doubt the enemy would follow in force, I gathered all our batteries save Knap’s and Lieutenant Muhlenberg’s section, massing them on the ridge in rear of our first division, and posting in position with them some fragments of the Eleventh Corps Batteries, until I had thirty-four guns in what may be termed the key-point of the battlefield. The General commanding soon after came up, approved the disposition and authorized me to open fire whenever I deemed it necessary. The necessity soon occurred, for there was no doubt that the enemy was in force in the woods between six hundred yards and a mile in our front. It was an operation of great delicacy, this cannonade of thirty-four guns over the heads of our men, but it was a matter of necessity and was promptly and fully executed.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

“Up to near ten o'clock at night the cannonading at intervals was terrific, and, in my opinion, contributed much to checking the bold and elated enemy. So far as I can learn, and I am happy to record it, not one of our men was killed by our fire, or even wounded. That night I entrenched all my guns, the digging subsequently proving much protection.

“Early Sunday morning, May 3d, the enemy commenced the attack, evidently determined to carry that point, and all my batteries again opened on their masses.

“Here I beg leave to offer an opinion. Our position could not have been forced had the flanks of our line of guns been successfully maintained. An important point—an open field about a mile to our left and front, guarded by a brigade of our troops (not the Twelfth Corps) and a Battery—was seemingly taken by a small force of the enemy and the Battery captured and turned upon us with fearful effect, blowing up one of our caissons, killing Captain Hampton, and enfilading General Geary's line. It was most unfortunate. My line of guns, however, kept to its work manfully until about nine o'clock A. M., when, finding our infantry in front withdrawn, our right and left turned, and the enemy's musketry already so advanced as to pick off our men and horses, I was compelled to withdraw my guns to save them. We were also nearly exhausted of ammunition.

“Captain Hampton was wounded on Sunday morning about eight o'clock, and died soon after. For the eighteen months I have been associated with him I have found him, particularly in battle, brave and devoted to his duty.”

Captain Joseph M. Knap, Chief of Artillery of the Second Division, whose command comprised Knap's and Hampton's Batteries, in his report dated May 7, 1863, at Aquia Creek, says:

HAMPTON BATTERY.

"At three o'clock on Sunday morning, the 3d, I was ordered to place Hampton's six guns near the headquarters of General Williams, on the right of the Twelfth Corps. * * * During the engagement on Sunday morning, Hampton's Battery was hotly engaged for about three hours and Captain Robert B. Hampton was mortally wounded (died a few hours after) while gallantly performing his duty.

"In this action one caisson of Hampton's was exploded; a second was disabled; one enlisted man was killed, and seven wounded (three seriously); and thirty horses killed and disabled, which, with the harness, were lost, compelling him to abandon the third caisson. No guns were lost. About six hundred rounds were expended, and during the afternoon the Battery was taken to the rear. On the 4th my command was not engaged, and Hampton's, under Lieutenant Fleming, remained in the rear."

General H. J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, in his report of the Battle of Chancellorsville, says:

"At the same time a battery of thirty-eight guns (including Hampton's Pennsylvania Battery, six ten-pound Parrot guns) was assembled near Fairview by Captain Best, Fourth United States Artillery, and stationed so as to reach the enemy by firing over the heads of our own troops, distant five hundred yards, as no better position could be obtained and the use of the guns was imperative. The firing was very effective, and as far as known, without accident to our own troops. Down to ten o'clock P. M., the cannonade was at times terrific and contributed much to checking the enemy. The batteries were then entrenched.

"Early next morning (Sunday, the 3d) the enemy renewed the attack and the batteries replied. An open field about three-fourths of a mile to the left and front of the Battery, occupied by

HAMPTON BATTERY.

one of our brigades and some guns, was taken possession of by the enemy, who opened with artillery on Best's position with fearful effect, killing, among others, Captain Robert B. Hampton, of the Pittsburgh Battery, blowing up one of his caissons and enfilading our line of infantry. Best, however, stood to his work manfully until about nine A. M., when, the infantry having retired, both flanks of the Batteries being turned, the enemy's musketry picked off men and horses, and the ammunition being nearly expended, the guns were withdrawn to save them."

General John W. Geary, in his report of operations since the morning of April 27th, says:

"In obedience to orders I broke up the several camps of the brigades of the Second Division, at an early hour on the morning of the 27th, and took up line of march in the direction of Stafford Court House, at which point I was joined by the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, of the First Brigade, from Dumfries, thus making my command complete and consisting of the following regiments: The Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Ninth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania; the Sixtieth, Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, and One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York; and the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Sixty-sixth Ohio, in three brigades, commanded, respectively, by Colonel Canby and Generals Kane and Greene. To these are to be added an artillery brigade, under command of Captain Knap, Chief of Artillery, consisting of Knap's (Pennsylvania) Battery, Lieutenant Atwell commanding, and Hampton's (Pittsburgh) Battery, Captain R. B. Hampton commanding.

"The Division halted for the night at a farm some three miles

HAMPTON BATTERY.

east of Hartwood Church, and in the morning advanced toward Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock River, encamped on the night of the 28th some two miles north of the river, and early on the morning of the 29th crossed on a pontoon bridge thrown over the Rappahannock River a short distance below the ford. The column was then put in motion in the direction of the bridge over the Rapidan at Germanna Mills, which point was reached about four o'clock P. M., where I found the bridge destroyed, and the First Division in the act of fording the river some one hundred yards below. Perceiving from the rapidity of the current and the depth of the water, that the passage of so large a body of men would be attended with great risk and probably a loss of life, I at once halted my command and commenced the erection under my own personal superintendence, of a foot bridge, using in its construction material which had been collected by the enemy to construct a bridge at that place. This was completed in a few hours and was of sufficient strength to admit the passage of our mule trains of ammunition and forage. Upon it the division crossed in good order, and was on the heights on the south side of the Rapidan at nine o'clock that evening, where it bivouacked during the night.

“ Early on the morning of the 30th, I advanced in accordance with orders in the direction of Chancellorsville. About ten o'clock the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, which had been detached from our right flank, fell in with a body of the enemy's cavalry, accompanied with two pieces of artillery, and a brisk skirmish ensued, in which the loss on our part was one man killed and one wounded.

“ Without further molestation we advanced and entered Chancellorsville about two o'clock P. M., where my command was immediately disposed in line of battle in the following order: Hampton's and Knap's Batteries were posted on a rising ground commanding the approach by the plank and wilderness roads leading to

HAMPTON BATTERY.

Fredericksburg at a point about two hundred and fifty yards in front and slightly to the left of the Chancellorsville House. They were supported by the Seventh Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments, who thus composed the extreme left of the line.

“On the morning of May 1st, in obedience to orders, I marched my command from their lines, leaving Hampton’s Battery to cover advance eastward along the plank road about one and one-half miles, and after some heavy fighting, I received orders to fall back to my original position near Chancellorsville.

“On the morning of the second, indications of a movement of the enemy were visible on our front and along a road leading in a westerly direction apparently from the vicinity of Fredericksburg. Columns of their infantry and artillery could be seen about two miles distant, moving along a ridge in a southwesterly direction.

“Upon one of these columns about noon Hampton’s and Knap’s Batteries were directed to open fire. They were replied to with much spirit at first, but a well directed fire soon silenced their battery, blowing up two caissons of the enemy and dismounting one of their guns, and the road after this was kept clear of the enemy’s columns.

“Shortly after daylight on the morning of the third, the action commenced at a distance from our line on the right and rear of the army and within half an hour it had reached my division. The fire upon our lines was of the most terrific character I ever remember to have witnessed.

“The service has lost a brave and gallant soldier in the death of Captain Robert B. Hampton, of Hampton’s Battery. At the commencement of our operations, he was attached to my command, but was temporarily detached on the evening of the 2d instant, and ordered to right of the First Division. While there, in the execution of his duty, he fell mortally wounded, on the morning of

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the third, and died within half an hour. When I mention him as one of the bravest and most gallant officers of the service I feel that I am scarcely doing justice to his worth as a soldier and a gentleman."

On the morning of the 5th, the three Pittsburgh Batteries,—Hampton's, Knap's and Thompson's—recrossed the river at United States Ford and were placed in position on the north bank covering the pontoon bridge over which the army was retreating the whole of that day and the night following. At daylight on the 6th, the enemy was discovered throwing up earthworks on an opposite eminence. Fire was opened upon them to which they replied with two twenty-four pounder howitzers and several rifled guns posted to the right and left. The eighteen guns of the three batteries soon succeeded in blowing up the enemy's caissons, silencing their guns and compelling their gunners to run to the cover of the woods, leaving their guns on the field. When all the army had recrossed the river and the last pontoon had been taken up the batteries returned to their camp at Aquia Creek.

The record of Captain Robert B. Hampton is such a brilliant one that no words of praise that we can now write would add any luster to it. As he was carried from the field past the Chancellorsville House, the headquarters of General Hooker, the commanding General, notwithstanding the hurry and confusion of the battle, found time to lean over his wounded comrade and bid him good bye and be of good cheer. We subjoin an extract from a letter written by General Joe Hooker to a gentleman in Pittsburgh, in which he makes mention of Captain Hampton.

"Lookout Valley, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1864.

"My Dear Sir:

"It was my fortune to make the acquaintance of Robert Hampton in California, and when I assure you that his character

Chancellorsville
May 3, 1863, 7 A.M.

Union

Confederate

X Position of Hampton
Battery.

Dowdalls

Plank Road.

Dirt Road.

Hazel Grove
Clearing.

Roaded

Carlston

A.P. Mill

Williams

Berry

Bart

Williams

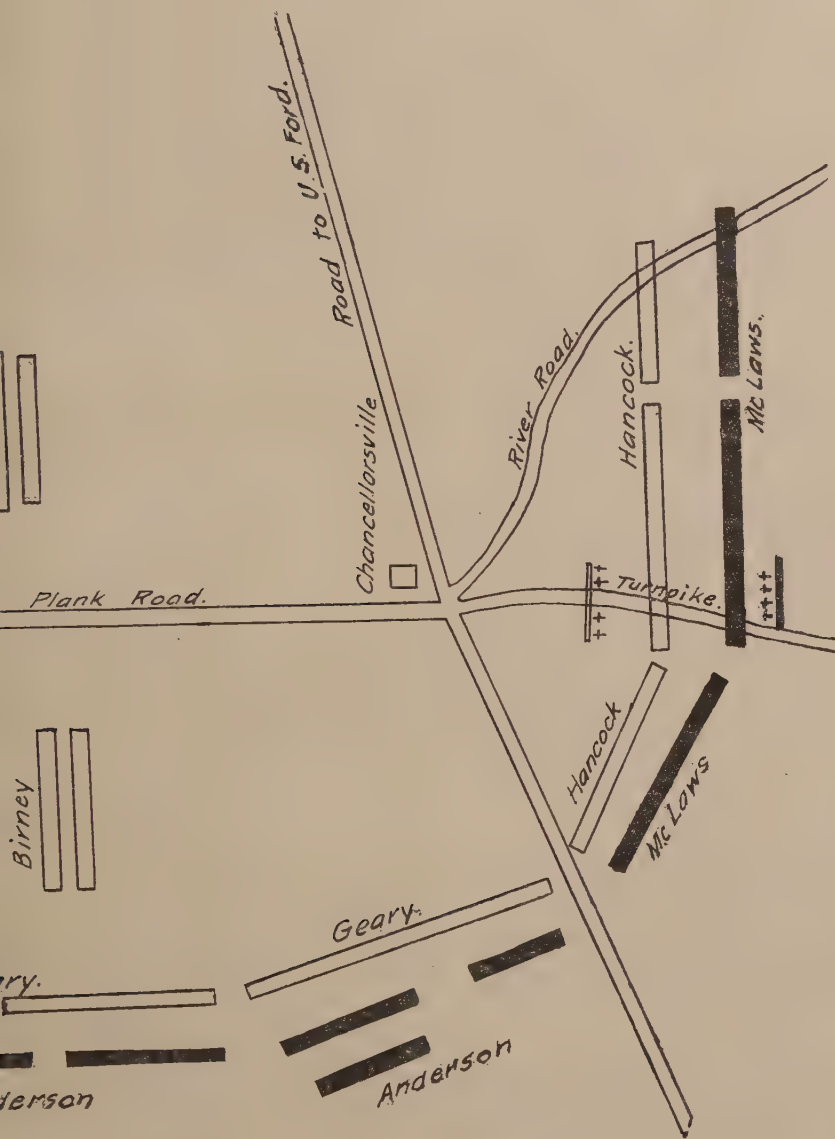
Bag's Artillery 34 Guns

Genl. S. M.
Headquarters

Log House.

Fairview

rench



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as a citizen was marked by qualities no less attractive than those subsequently displayed by him as a soldier, you will be able to appreciate my friendship for that lamented officer. Indeed, his character was almost faultless. Genial, generous, strong and faithful in his friendship in private life, and in his official character humorous, brave and noble. Of all who have fallen victims of the Rebellion, I know of no firmer spirit than that of your friend, Bob Hampton.

“Very respectfully your friend,
JOSEPH HOOKER.”

The following letter from Major Robert H. Fitzhugh gives his impressions of the work of the Hampton Battery at Chancellorsville:

“Comrade WILLIAM CLARK,
Secretary Publishing Committee,
Hampton Battery Veteran Association,

“Dear Comrade:

“In complying with your request to state what I saw of the service rendered by the Hampton Battery at the Battle of Chancellorsville, it will be necessary to first briefly outline the situation in the vicinity of the Battery’s position on the morning of May 3, 1863.

“On the evening of Saturday, May 2d, the disaster to Howard’s Eleventh Corps was followed by a drawing in of the Union line, so that, on Sunday morning, May 3d, it surrounded Chancellorsville in an irregular semi-circle of about one-half mile radius, convex to the south, and each wing being extended northward, so as to protect the road to United States Ford on the Rappahannock River.

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“Chancellorsville, then the center of the Union position and, at that date, simply one large brick house, lies at the intersection of: 1st, the United States Ford road above mentioned, running north; 2d, the Plank Road running west; and 3d, the three roads running east to Fredericksburg, which need not be specified here. One-half mile west of Chancellorsville, the Fairview Ridge crosses the Plank Road and runs south for about six hundred yards until it sinks into a marshy valley. This valley crosses the Plank Road about four hundred yards west of the Fairview Ridge, and runs south, parallel with it, but turns to the southeast after passing the south end of the ridge.

“From Chancellorsville to the marshy valley west of the Fairview Ridge, the ground was clear of timber on the south side of the Plank Road for a width of say, six or seven hundred yards. On the north side of the Plank Road grew the “Wilderness thicket.” Toward the south end of the Fairview Ridge was a log building (“The Fairview House”) near which General Slocum had established his headquarters.

“About five or six hundred yards southwest from the Fairview House, and in plain view, across the marshy valley was the Hazel Grove clearing, this being about as high as the Fairview Ridge.

“At daylight on May 3d, Stonewall Jackson’s command, now under Stuart, was about one mile west of Chancellorsville, toward which it was moving on both sides of the Plank Road, while Lee, with the Division of Anderson and McLaws, was pressing also toward Chancellorsville from about the same distance on the east and south.

“Opposing Stuart’s advance were Berry’s Division of the 3d Corps, north of, and Williams’ Division of the 12th Corps, south of the Plank Road, the infantry line occupying the edge of the woods along the marshy valley, some 400 yards west of the

HAMPTON BATTERY.

Fairview Ridge, while on the crest of the ridge was a line of thirty-four guns, posted there on the evening of May 2d by Captain Best, Chief of Artillery of the 12th Corps. The guns were entrenched during the night.

“ Until daylight of May 3d, Birney’s and Whipple’s Divisions of the 3d Corps occupied the Hazel Grove clearing, facing the right flank of Stuart’s advance. Confronting McLaws and Anderson, south and east of Chancellorsville, were Geary’s Division of the 12th Corps, whose right joined Williams’ left, facing south and southeast, and, on Geary’s left, facing southeast and east, Hancock’s Division of the 2d Corps. French’s Division of the 2d Corps was moved early in the morning from Chancellorsville to the support of Berry on the Union right.

“ All of Hooker’s army, except the Divisions above mentioned, and also excepting the 6th Corps, then near Fredericksburg, were, by daylight of May 3d, retired behind the new line about one mile north of Chancellorsville, forming a force of about 37,000 men lying inactive during the heavy fighting of May 3d, they being within from one to four miles of the Chancellorsville House. This surprising fact may, perhaps, be explained by supposing that Hooker expected to fight at greater advantage with all of his force inside of his new defenses. And it is certain that, after having ordered such withdrawal, Hooker, at 9:00 A. M., was knocked senseless by a shot striking a brick pillar of the Chancellorsville House, against which he was leaning, and that he remained prostrated for some hours, leaving the army without a Commander. But, whatever the cause of the inaction of 37,000 Union troops, what actually happened was that the 2d, 3d and 12th Union Corps, with an aggregate on April 30 (the nearest complete return) of 49,064, opposed a Confederate force of 51,757. *

* General Alexander gives Lee’s force on April 30th at.....	60,000
Deducting Early’s Division opposing Sedgwick.....	8,243
Confederate force at Chancellorsville.....	51,757

HAMPTON BATTERY.

“The position as it stood at 3:00 A. M. of May 3d, and without Sedgwick, and perhaps without aid from the 37,000 troops of the new line, should have given Hooker the victory. While Birney’s and Whipple’s Divisions remained on their commanding position at Hazel Grove, close upon Stuart’s right flank, any attempt by him upon the Fairview Ridge must have been hopeless. But Hooker had determined to still further draw in his lines to the strengthened position north of Chancellorsville, above mentioned, and just before daylight of May 3rd, directed Sickles to retire Birney and Whipple to the plain east of the Fairview Ridge. This abandonment of Hazel Grove was fatal. General E. P. Alexander, who then commanded Stuart’s artillery, says of it ‘Even as the field stood, with or without the arrival of Sedgwick, the battle was still Hooker’s had he fought where he stood. * * * There has rarely been a more gratuitous gift of a battlefield.’ ”

“The withdrawal was nearly completed at daylight, when Stuart attacked the rear brigade (Graham’s), capturing four guns, the fire of which was immediately turned on the Fairview Ridge, whilst Stuart’s whole line on both sides of the Plank Road pressed closely on Williams and Berry, Anderson and McLaws at the same time engaging with Geary and Hancock.

“The Hampton Battery had taken position on the left of Captain Best’s line of thirty-four guns, on the Fairview Ridge, at about 7:30 P. M. of the 2d, and with the other guns of the line had been firing on the Confederate infantry over the heads of Williams’ Division. But when the captured guns opened on us from Hazel Grove, Captain Hampton turned his fire there and soon silenced them. Now, however, Stuart took the advantage which Hooker had thrown away, and his Chief of Artillery, Alexander, hurried fifty guns to the Hazel Grove clearing, from which, as General Alexander states, forty pieces were soon firing at one time. By

HAMPTON BATTERY.

seven o'clock this forty gun battery was sending shot and shell full upon the left flank of Williams' infantry and obliquely along the line of Best's artillery, while the Confederate infantry made charge after charge, and maintained a close and severe fire upon the front. By 8:30 A. M. Williams had withdrawn his infantry from the front, and now every gun from Hazel Grove was firing furiously on Best's line, while Stuart's infantry charged to within a hundred yards of the Union guns, delivering a close and destructive fire. Shot from Hazel Grove seemed to rip the Fairview line from end to end, and our comfort was not increased by noticing that some of McLaws' fire from the rear was dropping in among our guns. All along the line men, teams and limbers went down, making it one of the raggedest looking artillery lines of the war. At the left of Best's line was the Hampton Battery, catching the first, and perhaps the worst of the fierce flank fire. Nine men were killed and wounded, thirty-two horses killed, two ammunition chests exploded, and Captain Hampton, his leg torn off by a shell, was carried dying from the field. And now was shown what stuff the Hampton Battery men were made of. An officer of Hooker's staff directed the commanding officer, Lieutenant Fleming, to make no reply to the Hazel Grove fire, but to turn every gun upon the charging Confederate infantry in the front. And, for the last hour of the fighting at Fairview, while that storm of shot and shell poured unceasingly on their undefended flank, the Hampton Battery men stood to their guns, driving back the close pressing infantry, until, with their ammunition expended, the Battery was finally retired with the rest of the line by direction of General Slocum. No finer instance of constancy and devotion appears among the records of the war.

“At 9:00 A. M., the Battery Commanders had reported their ammunition nearly spent, and bullets were hissing in from the right, added to the sustained infantry fire from the front and the con-

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tinued pounding from Hazel Grove. Best then withdrew the guns, first from the left, then from the right, and last from the right center. In men, horses and material, all of the batteries of the line had lost heavily; but not a gun was lost, and they had so delayed Stuart's advance that all of the troops and trains outside of Hooker's new defensive line were withdrawn without further serious loss.

"Between 10:30 and 11 A. M. Stuart's and Lee's troops met at the Chancellorsville House. If Stuart could have forced the Fairview line and have met Lee two hours earlier, very heavy losses and perhaps wholesale captures must have been incurred by a large part of the Union troops near Chancellorsville. In that event, it is certain that neither Sickles with the 3d Corps, nor Slocum with the 12th, nor Hancock with the 2d, could have played the distinguished part enacted by each at Gettysburg. The Army of the Potomac would have been by no means the same as that which fought there under Meade. In short, it is clear that the stand made on the Fairview Ridge was a large factor in the course of events that made possible the turning of the tide when Pickett reached 'High Water Mark' on Cemetery Ridge. And all who saw it will surely say that its post of honor on that Fairview line was worthily held by the Hampton Battery.

"It may be as well to add that, at Chancellorsville, I was a Captain in the First New York Artillery, commanding Battery K, and was Chief of Artillery of Williams' Division, 12th Corps, and that from my station with the guns on Fairview Ridge I was an eye witness of the service there rendered by the Hampton Battery.

"The space assigned to me permits only matter strictly bearing on the Hampton Battery's record; but I venture to add the strength and losses of both sides.

"Aside from the 6th Corps, and Early's command opposed

HAMPTON BATTERY.

to it, the strength and losses of the forces actually engaged at Chancellorsville, on May 3d, were as follows:

	Strength.	Losses.
Union	49,064	8,752
Confederate . . .	51,757	11,653

The figures speak for themselves.

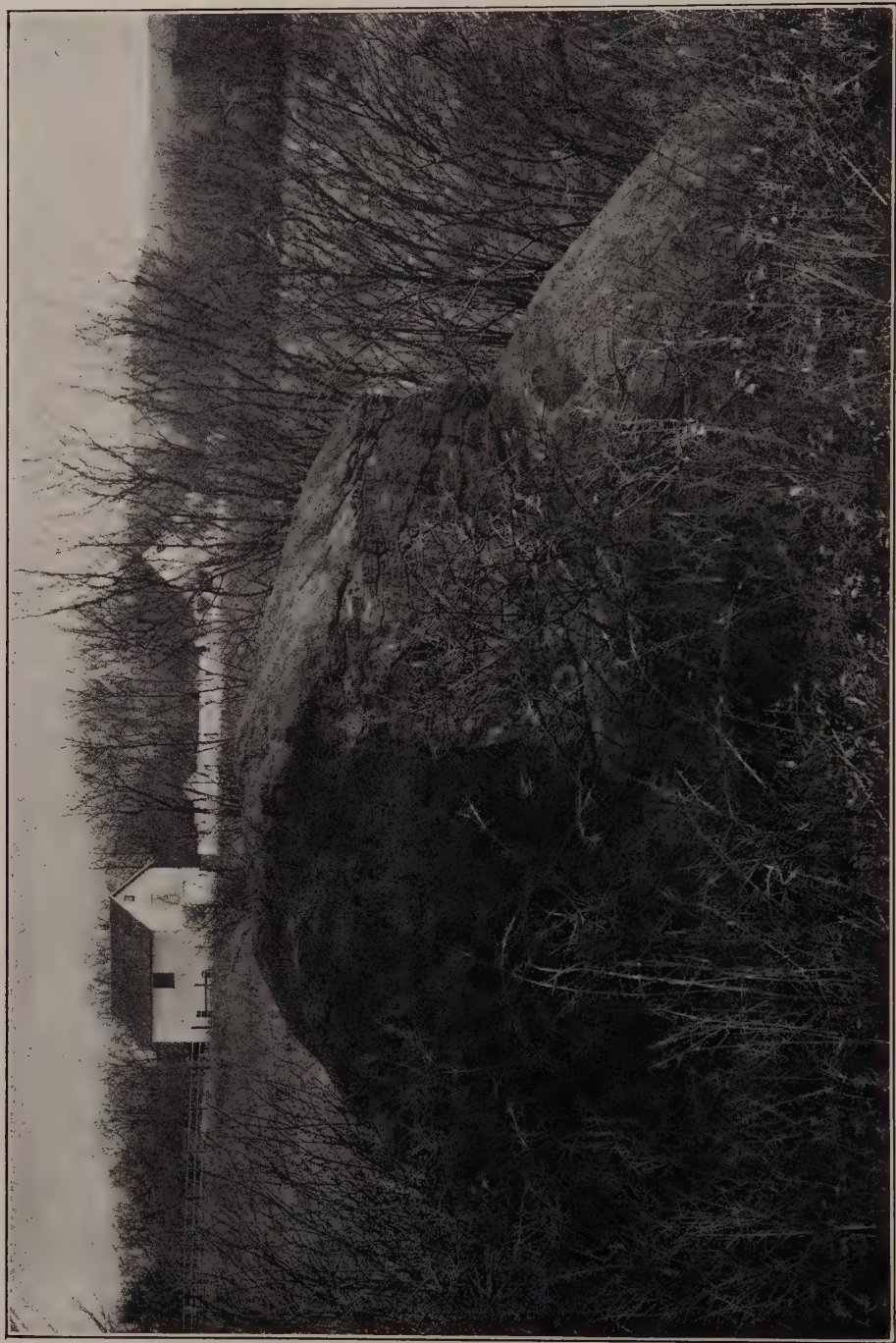
“ The accompanying map is based on one attached to General Slocum’s report.

ROBERT H. FITZHUGH,
Late Major, New York Artillery and Brevet
Lieutenant Colonel, United States Volunteers.”
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
February 12, 1909.”

On June 3, 1863, Batteries F and C—Hampton’s and Thompson’s—having become so reduced in numbers as to be unable to man all their guns, were consolidated under the command of Captain James Thompson and attached to the Reserve Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by General R. O. Tyler. Twenty-four men of the Hampton Battery were also temporarily detailed to Battery “H,” First Ohio Artillery, under Captain Huntington, as follows:

Sergeant PATRICK HEFFERNAN
Sergeant GEORGE RITCHIE
Private WILLIAM W. DALMAS
Private WASHINGTON BASSETT
Private AMOS BAXTER
Corporal WILLIAM T. PHILLIS
Corporal NEWELL A. BORDEN
Private TOWNSEND ADAMS

HAMPTON BATTERY.



ROCK JUST BACK OF OUR GUNS WHERE OUR WOUNDED WERE SHELTERED DURING THE BATTLE OF
JULY 3d, 1863, AT GETTYSBURG.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

Private CHARLES B. BULLOCK

Private SAMUEL CREESE

Private FRANK KROME

Private WILLIAM G. LAFFERTY

Private JOHN SMITH

Private JOHN TETLEY

Private THOMAS FRANK

Private WILLIAM YOUNG

Private JACOB KEIRSH

Private EDWARD E. JONES

Private CORNELIUS D. RUPERT

Private JONAS SMITH

Private WILLIAM A. TURNER

Private EDMUND J. WILKINS

Private HORACE S. CROFUT

Private JOHN YOUNG

On the 3d of June, 1863, Lieutenant Fleming, and on June 26th, Lieutenant Harbours resigned. Robert Paul, First Sergeant, was promoted to Second Lieutenant to fill the vacancy and Lieutenant Irish was promoted to Captain.

On Saturday, June 13, the movement which culminated in the Battle of Gettysburg was begun from Falmouth, Virginia. The 1st of July found the Batteries at Taneytown. On the 2d of July, at Gettysburg, Batteries F and C went into position in the Peach Orchard, with two guns facing to the west and four to the south, where for the space of an hour or more they were desperately engaged with the enemy's infantry and artillery. The Batteries were driven back with Sickles' Corps with the loss of one gun, which was abandoned on account of all the horses having been killed and the ground being of such a nature that it could not be hauled off by

HAMPTON BATTERY.



MONUMENT IN PEACH ORCHARD, GETTYSBURG. POSITION
OF JULY 2D, 1863.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

hand. It was, however, recovered on the 4th. The loss in the Peach Orchard was fourteen men killed and wounded and eighteen horses.

On the 3d of July the Batteries were posted with the Second Corps holding the left center of the line, and with that Corps were engaged on the afternoon of that day in the fierce struggle which finally decided the battle. The clump of trees which marks the position of General Webb's Division on the line where Pickett's famous charge struck and broke through the defenses, was just to their right. To describe the part they took in the struggle would necessitate the repetition of the oft told and familiar story of the boldest and most disastrous charge in the War of the Rebellion.

Among the wounded were Captains Thompson and Irish, the latter severely, Lieutenants Stevenson and Haslett, of Battery C, and Lieutenant Joseph L. Miller, of the Hampton Battery, who was mortally wounded.

Colonel McGilvery, commanding the Artillery Brigade, makes mention of Hampton's and Thompson's C and F Batteries as follows, in his official report to General R. O. Tyler:

"At 3:30 o'clock on July 2d, I received an order from yourself to report with my brigade to General Sickles.

"By General Sickles' order I made an examination of the ground and placed four of my batteries in a position that commanded most of the open country. * * * Hampton's and Thompson's Batteries of my brigade took position on the right of the Fifteenth New York Battery, two sections of which battery fronted and fired in the direction of those heretofore mentioned, and the right section fronted to the right, and opened fire on a section or more of the enemy's artillery posted in the woods at canister range, immediately on the right of the battery under my command, the enfilade fire of

HAMPTON BATTERY.

which was inflicting serious damage through the whole line of my command.

“ At about five o'clock a heavy column of the enemy's infantry made its appearance in a grain field about 850 yards in front, moving in quick time toward the woods on our left, where the infantry fighting was then going on. A well directed fire from all the batteries was brought to bear upon them, which destroyed the order of their march and drove many back into the woods on their right, though the main portion of the column succeeded in reaching the point for which they started, and sheltered themselves from the artillery fire.

“ In a few minutes another and larger column appeared at about 750 yards, presenting a slight left flank to our position. I immediately trained the entire line of our guns upon them and opened with various kinds of ammunition. The column continued to move in at double quick until its head reached a barn and farm house immediately in front of my left battery, about 450 yards distant, where it came to a halt. I gave them canister and solid shot with such good effect that I am sure that several hundred were put *hors de combat* in a short space of time. The column was broken—part fled in the direction from whence they came; part pushed on into the woods on our left; the remainder endeavored to shelter themselves in masses around the house and barn.

“ At about six o'clock the enemy's infantry gained possession of the woods immediately on the left of my line of batteries, and our infantry fell back both on our right and left, when great disorder ensued on both flanks of the line of batteries. At this period of the action all of the batteries were exposed to a warm infantry fire from both flanks and front, whereupon I ordered them to retire 250 yards and renew their fire. The Captains evinced great coolness and skill in retiring their batteries by prolong firing canister, in

HAMPTON BATTERY.

their new position, which effectually checked the enemy in his advance for a short time.

“The crisis of the engagement had now arrived. In the meantime, I formed a new line of artillery about 400 yards to the rear, close under the woods, and covering the opening which led into the Gettysburg and Taneytown road, of the following batteries and parts of batteries: Battery I, Fifth Regular, and a volunteer battery which I have never been able to learn the name of; Fifth Massachusetts; and Hampton’s and Thompson’s Pennsylvania Batteries, and commenced firing on the enemy’s line of infantry and artillery which had formed in the open field only about 700 or 800 yards in our front. A brook, running through low bushes parallel to our front, midway between ours and the enemy’s lines, was occupied by the enemy’s sharpshooters. As soon as the Sixth Maine Battery reported, which was about sundown, I ordered canister to be used on the low bushes in front, which compelled them to retire. The unknown battery, heretofore mentioned, left the field; the guns of Battery I, Fifth Regulars, were abandoned; Hampton’s and Thompson’s guns, being out of ammunition, were sent to the rear.

“In conclusion I feel it a duty to state that the officers and men of all the batteries in my brigade behaved in the most gallant manner. On July 2d, when the battle raged most furiously, part of the Fifth and Ninth Massachusetts and Hampton’s and Thompson’s Pennsylvania batteries contested every inch of ground and remained on the field to the very last. Captain Irish, of Hampton’s Battery, aide to me, was hit on the thigh in the early part of the engagement by a solid shot, but would not leave the field to have his wound dressed until ordered by me to do so, and, notwithstanding a serious contusion from which he was suffering, reported to me on the morning of July 3d, and remained with me during the day.

F. MCGILVERY,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Brigade.”

HAMPTON BATTERY.



MONUMENT ON HANCOCK AVENUE, GETTYSBURG. POSITION OF
JULY 3d, 1863.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

Captain James Thompson, in his report, speaking of his own and Hampton's Batteries, said:

"I would most respectfully report that about 5:00 P. M. on July 2d, in accordance with orders received from Lieutenant Colonel McGilvery, commanding First Brigade Artillery Reserve, I proceeded with my Battery and Hampton's to the front and took a position which he assigned me, occupying the angle where the right of our line was thrown back, and facing southward about two miles from the town.

"I placed two guns facing west and four guns facing to the south, and was engaged with the enemy's infantry and artillery for about one hour, when the enemy advanced and drove back our infantry supports, capturing one of the guns facing west, but our infantry, rallying, recaptured it, when I limbered them up and retired about three hundred yards, as our infantry was again falling back, and brought them into action again with the four guns that were in action facing to the south, and fired a few rounds, when we were driven back, having the horses in one of the gun's limbers killed, and also in one of our caissons' limbers. I had the gun horses disengaged and the piece moved off some distance by hand, and as the enemy was gaining ground rapidly on us, the infantry that were assisting us left, and we were compelled to leave it, having one man killed, eight wounded and four missing, supposed to have been taken prisoners. We then retired and afterward fired a short time from a position about 1200 yards in the rear. I was then permitted to retire the batteries and replace the disabled horses, etc., and was ordered into park until morning.

"I had my horse shot under me, and eighteen more were killed. At about 5:00 A. M., July 3rd, was placed in position in line with Battery K, Fourth United States Artillery, on our right, and Cap-

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tain Hart's Fifteenth New York Independent Battery on our left, at which place we were hotly engaged with the enemy frequently during the day, having four officers and ten men killed and wounded.

"I have also most cheerfully to report very highly as to the conduct of my officers, non-commissioned officers and of the enlisted men. Would make special mention of Sergeant Thomas Brown, of New York Battery and also of Private Casper R. Carlisle, of Hampton's Battery, who, when the four lead horses of one of the guns were killed, one wheel horse badly wounded, and the driver also wounded, assisted me to disengage the traces of the dead leaders under a heavy musketry fire (in action of the 2d instant) and he mounted the other wheel horse and took the gun off the field, thereby saving it, and I recommend that a medal be granted him for his conduct on this occasion, and subsequent good conduct on the 3d inst.

JAMES THOMPSON,

Captain commanding Batteries

C and F, Hampton's and Thompson's
Pennsylvania Artillery."

From the report of General R. O. Tyler, we make the following extracts:

"At 3:30 o'clock P. M. on July 2d, pursuant to instructions received, I ordered Colonel McGilvery with two batteries (Fifteenth New York and Hampton's and Thompson's C and F, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery) of his brigade to report to Major General Sickles. Afterward, as the action went on, I sent forward, as they were called for, the remaining batteries of his brigade, in all thirty-four guns.

"These batteries were placed in position so as to fire upon the masses of the enemy moving up on our left flank, which made the

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general artillery line make a large angle to the infantry line of battle, and exposed it to a very galling enfilading fire of the enemy's artillery, in addition to the continual annoyance of their sharpshooters. These batteries, under Colonel McGilvery, held their places, doing terrible execution upon the successive columns attacking our left until about 6:00 P. M., when, our infantry falling back, they were compelled to retire, though contesting the ground gallantly under great disadvantages.

“Upon the crest of the hill, Colonel McGilvery formed a new line with the guns he could collect, being reinforced by Dow with his battery (Sixth Maine) and the further advance of the enemy was checked by the artillery unaided by infantry.

“The reserve batteries lost very heavily on this occasion in horses and men, so that several guns were necessarily left upon the field, but, after dark, parties were sent out and all but one gun belonging to Hampton's and Thompson's C and F Batteries were returned to the command to which they belonged. The gun in question was left behind much nearer to the new position than many others which were regained, and it is not improbable that it was brought in by troops of some other Corps. I would call attention to Colonel McGilvery's report of this part of the action.”

In the report of General H. J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, on the Battle of Gettysburg, he says:

“In the meantime the additional batteries ordered from the reserve artillery (Hampton's and Thompson's C and F, Pennsylvania; Sterling's Second Connecticut; and Ransom's Brigade, consisting of Thomas' C, Fourth United States; Weir's C, Fifth United States, and Trumbull's F and K, Third United States Batteries) were brought up by General Tyler in person. Ransom's Brigade

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was formed on the crest, above general headquarters, and soon after Trumbull's, Weir's and Thomas' batteries were ordered to join Humphreys' Division, taking position on the right of Seeley.

"Some time after, two batteries—Watson's I, Fifth United States, Walcott's C, Massachusetts Artillery,—were brought upon the ground by some staff officer of General Sickles; but for this there seemed to be no necessity, abundant provision having been made to supply all needs from the reserve artillery. The effect was to deprive the Fifth Corps of its batteries. The batteries were exposed to heavy front and enfilading fires, and suffered terribly; but as rapidly as any were disabled they were retired and replaced by others. Watson (I, Fifth United States) replaced Ames' Battery (G, First New York) and Hampton's and Thompson's (C and F, Pennsylvania) took position near it, relieving Hart's (Fifteenth New York).

"The officers and men performed their duties with great gallantry and success, notwithstanding the unfavorable nature of the ground which gave the enemy all the advantage of position, driving off several of the enemy's batteries, silencing others and doing good execution on his infantry until about five o'clock, when the line was forced back and the batteries were compelled to withdraw.

"So great had been the loss in men and horses that many pieces had to be withdrawn by hand and others left on the field, which, with the exception of four, were afterwards brought off. These belonged to Smith's Battery (Fourth New York, three guns) and one to Hampton's and Thompson's (C and F, Pennsylvania).

"In withdrawing many acts of gallantry were performed, the enemy in several instances being driven out from the batteries by the cannoneers and such assistance as they could procure from the infantry near them. The line reformed on the crest which constituted our original line, and repulsed all further attacks.

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“At 4:30 A. M. of the 3d, the batteries opened and fired without intermission for fifteen minutes into the wood, at a range of from 600 to 800 yards. Soon after daylight Rigby's Maryland Battery was also placed on the hill, and at 5:30 A. M. all the batteries opened and continued firing at intervals until 10:00 A. M., when the infantry succeeded in driving out the enemy and reoccupied their position of the day before. In this work the artillery rendered good service.”

General H. J. Hunt, in speaking of the battle of July 3d, says:

“Next on the left of the artillery of the Second Corps were stationed Colonel McGilvery's command consisting of Hampton's and Thompson's (C and F, Pennsylvania), Phillips' (Fifth Massachusetts), Hart's (Fifteenth New York), Sterling's (Second Connecticut), Dow's (Sixth Maine), and Ames' (First New York), all of the reserve.

“At 10:00 A. M., I made an inspection of the whole line, ascertaining that all the batteries were in good condition and well supplied with ammunition. As the enemy was evidently increasing his artillery force in front of our left, I gave instructions to the batteries and to the chiefs of artillery not to fire at small bodies nor to allow their fire to be drawn without promise of adequate results; to watch the enemy closely, and when he opened to concentrate the fire of their guns on one battery at a time until it was silenced; under all circumstances to fire deliberately and to husband their ammunition as much as possible.

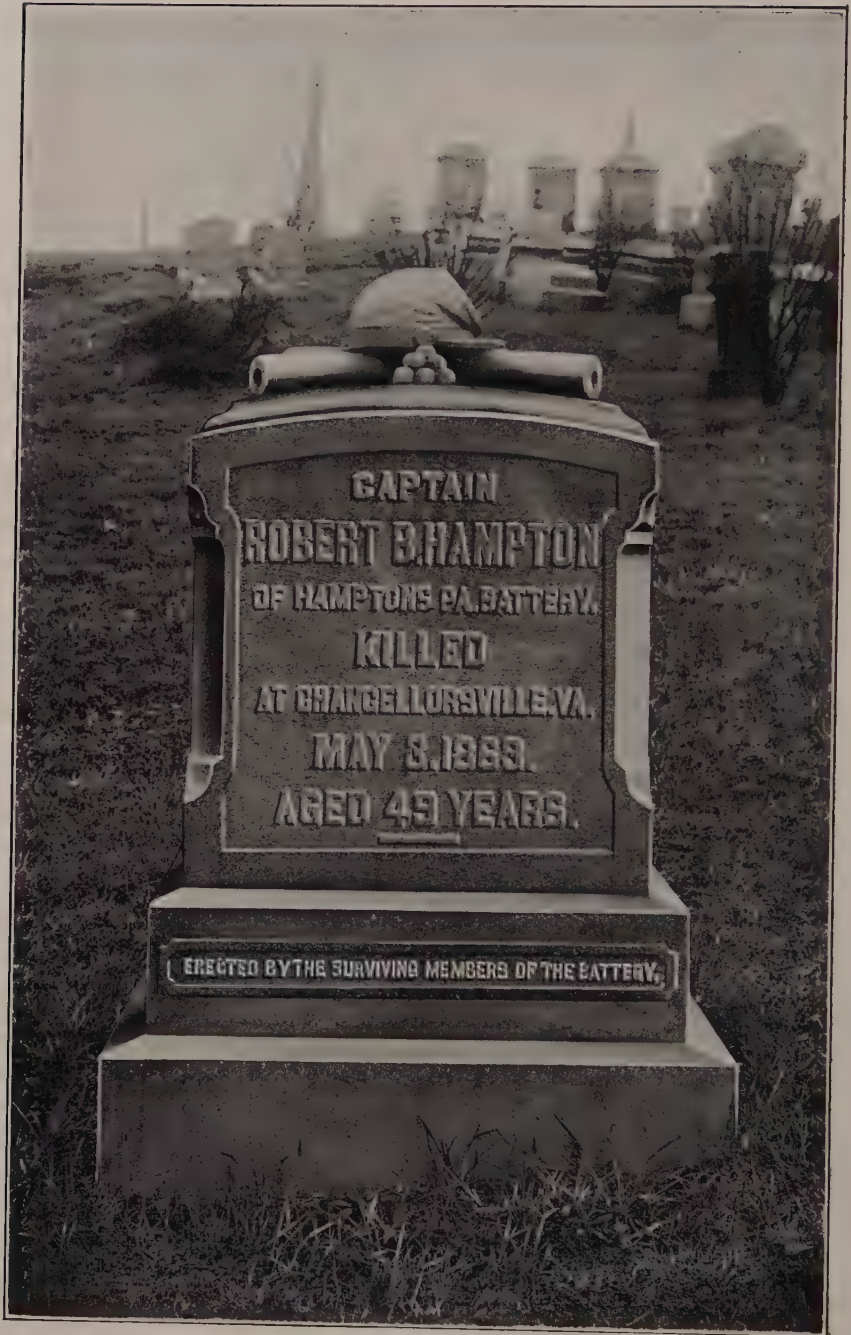
“I had just finished my inspection and was with Lieutenant Rittenhouse at the top of Round Top, when the enemy opened, at about 1:00 P. M., along his whole right, a furious cannonade on the left of our line. I estimated the number of his guns bearing on

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our west front at from one hundred to one hundred and twenty. I have since seen it stated by the enemy's correspondence that there were one hundred and fifteen in all. To oppose these we could not, from our restricted position, bring more than eighty to reply effectively. Our fire was well withheld until the first burst was over, except from the extreme right and left of our positions. It was then opened deliberately and with excellent effect. As soon as the nature of the enemy's attack was made clear and I could form an opinion as to the number of his guns, for which my position afforded great facility, I went to the park of the artillery reserve and ordered all of the batteries to be ready to move at a moment's notice. About 2:30 P. M., finding our ammunition running low and that it was very unsafe to bring up loads of it, a number of caissons and limbers having been exploded, I directed that the fire should be gradually stopped, which was done, and the enemy soon slackened his fire also. I then sent orders for such batteries as were necessary to replace exhausted ones.

"I rode down to McGilvery's batteries and directed them to take the enemy in the flank as they approached. The enemy advanced magnificently, unshaken by the shot and shell which tore through his ranks from our front and from our left. The batteries having nearly exhausted their supply of ammunition, except canister, were compelled to withhold their fire until the enemy, who approached in three lines, came within its range. When our canister fire and musketry were opened upon them, it occasioned disorder, but still they advanced gallantly until they reached the stone wall behind which our troops lay. Here ensued a desperate conflict, the enemy succeeding in passing the wall and entering our lines, causing great destruction of life, especially among the batteries. Infantry troops were, however, advanced from our right; the rear line of the enemy broke, and the others who had fought with a gal-

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CAPTAIN HAMPTON'S GRAVE, ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

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lantry that excited the admiration of our troops, found themselves cut off and compelled to surrender.

“ Soon the necessary measures had been taken to restore this portion of the line to an efficient condition. It required but a few minutes, as the batteries, as fast as withdrawn from any point, were sent to the artillery reserve, replenished with ammunition, reorganized, returned to the rear of the lines, and there awaited assignment. I then went to the left to see that proper measures had been taken for the same object. On my way I saw that the enemy was forming a second column of attack to his right at the point where the first was formed, and in front of the position of the First Corps. I gave instructions to the artillery, under command of Colonel McGilvery, to be ready to meet the first movements of the enemy in front. When the enemy moved these orders were well executed, and before he reached our line he was brought to a stand. The attacks on the part of the enemy were not well managed. Their artillery fire was too much dispersed, and failed to produce the intended effect. It was, however, so severe and so well sustained that it put to the test, and fully proved the discipline and excellence of our troops.

“ This struggle closed the battle, and the night of the 3d, like the previous one, was devoted to repairs and reorganization.”

Batteries F and C—Hampton's and Thompson's—were attached to the Second Army Corps after the Battle of Gettysburg at the request of General W. S. Hancock, and shared the fortunes of that famous Corps. When the Army returned to Virginia, the batteries moved with the column, crossing the Potomac at Berlin and advancing to Culpepper Court House. On the 11th of October, 1863, it commenced falling back to Centerville Heights, the enemy threatening to turn the right of the army. But on the 15th of October, we again advanced and engaged with them at Blackburn's Ford, driving them back.

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Toward the close of November, 1863, the army was put in motion for a vigorous campaign. The batteries crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford and the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, on the 27th and 28th were engaged at Mine Run, and on the 29th and 30th at White Hall Church.

On the 5th of February, 1864, we joined the movement to Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, and on the 6th had an engagement with the enemy.

In the spring of 1864, both batteries—Hampton's and Thompson's—were ordered to Camp Barry, at Washington, D. C., to reorganize. Having each recruited to their maximum quota, they were thereafter separate organizations. The Hampton Battery was now under the command of Captain Nathaniel Irish.

By order of the Secretary of War, the Hampton Battery, after its reorganization in the spring of 1864, was ordered to the front at Harpers Ferry. Breckenridge was then making his raid into Maryland and to the rear of Washington. The troops stationed at Harpers Ferry being without experience, the members of the Hampton Battery rendered most efficient service on duty as scouts and on the outposts, being armed for the time with Springfield rifles.

In the fall of 1864, the detail from Battery H, First Ohio, having returned, the Battery was remounted and equipped with three-inch rifled guns, and was attached to General W. S. Hancock's command, where it remained until June, 1865, when it was ordered to Pittsburgh, and on the 26th of June was mustered out of the service.

On April 19, 1865, a detachment of picked men from the Hampton Battery, mounted, were selected as the guard of honor and guarded the catafalque of President Abraham Lincoln from the White House to the train.

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ROSTER.

ROBERT B. HAMPTON, Captain. Mustered in October 17, 1861. Killed at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Captain. Commissioned October 20, 1863. Killed at Wauhatchie, Tennessee, before being mustered in. Buried at New Salem, Westmoreland County, Pa. Edward R. Geary Post No. 236, G. A. R., of Pittsburgh, was named for him.

NATHANIEL IRISH, Captain. Mustered in January 31, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Promoted from First Lieutenant May 24, 1863. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Died in Iowa on November 8, 1870.

JAMES PRESLEY FLEMING, First Lieutenant. Mustered in October 17, 1861. Resigned June 3, 1863. Died since the war. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEWIS S. TARR, First Lieutenant. Mustered in October 17, 1861. Dismissed December 28, 1861.

ROBERT PAUL, First Lieutenant. Mustered in as First Sergeant October 8, 1861. Promoted from Sergeant June 2, 1863. Mustered out January 3, 1865 at the expiration of his term. Died September 11, 1905. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FREDERICK L. ATWOOD, First Lieutenant. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Promoted from Sergeant November 9, 1863, to First Lieutenant. Brevet Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel March 13, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died at San Diego, Cal., March 16, 1876. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSEPH B. TODD, First Lieutenant. Mustered in October 8,

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1861, as Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant March 2, 1864. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Discharged on account of wounds, February 16, 1865. Died from effects of same. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE RITCHIE, First Lieutenant. Mustered in August 12, 1862, as Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant February 25, 1865, and to First Lieutenant March 9, 1865. Brevetted Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel March 13, 1865. Wounded July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died November 17, 1880. Buried in Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALFRED N. HARBOURS, Second Lieutenant. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Resigned July 26, 1863. Died since the war. Buried at Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSEPH L. MILLER, Second Lieutenant. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Died August 8, 1863, from wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAMUEL D. GLASS, Second Lieutenant. Mustered in October 8, 1861, as Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant July 26, 1863, and to First Lieutenant January 4, 1865. Mustered out January 22, 1865, at expiration of term. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANK H. SHIRAS, Second Lieutenant. Mustered in August 12, 1862, as Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant March 9, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

FRANK A. MERRICK, Second Lieutenant. Mustered in—1862, as Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant March 10, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

BENJAMIN R. PARKE, First Sergeant. Mustered in August

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12, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant May 1, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

DAVID A. STEWART, Quartermaster Sergeant. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Discharged, date lost. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN T. ROWLEY, Quartermaster Sergeant. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 21, 1864.

SAMUEL B. BECKER, Sergeant. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Promoted Sergeant. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died in 1865 at Pittsburgh, Pa. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES PETERS, Sergeant. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant March 10, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Wounded in both legs at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

JOHN B. MCCLELLAND, Sergeant. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Promoted to Sergeant May 2, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ROBERT E. MACOUBRAY, Sergeant. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Promoted Sergeant. Wounded May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, and at Rappahannock Station, Virginia, September 17, 1862. Mustered out October 8, 1864.

JOHN C. SHALER, JR., Sergeant. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Promoted Sergeant. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 22, 1897. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery.

HARRY S. DRAVO, Quartermaster Sergeant. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant. Died at Pittsburgh, Pa. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 14, 1865.

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FREDERICK A. PARKE, Sergeant. Mustered in August 12, 1864. Mustered out, date not known. Died since the war.

WILLIAM T. PHILLIS, Sergeant. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died September 27, 1872. Buried in Uniondale Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ISAAH K. BECKER, Sergeant. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Wounded July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg. Promoted from Corporal May 2, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN ELLIS, Sergeant. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

HENRY BALKEN, Sergeant. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

THOMAS NEELY, Sergeant. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out, date unknown.

WILLIAM CLARK, Commissary. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863. Mustered out October 8, 1864, at expiration of term.

JOSEPH B. STEINER, Corporal. Mustered in February 20, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died June 28, 1902. Buried in Homewood Cemetery.

HUGH A. CARGO, Corporal. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Promoted to Corporal January 6, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM E. ROSS, Corporal. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Promoted Corporal March 1, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

GEORGE W. HAZLETT, Corporal. Mustered in February 18,

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1864. Promoted to Corporal January 1, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

CHARLES STOEHR, Corporal. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Promoted to Corporal January 2, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

HENRY HALSTEAD, Corporal. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Promoted to Corporal February 1, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

GEORGE W. BRASHEAR, Corporal. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Promoted to Corporal February 2, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ROBERT S. PETERS, Corporal. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Promoted from Artificer May 2, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Wounded while on picket in Loudon Valley in 1864.

CHRISTIAN SCHELLHARDT, Corporal. Mustered in February 24, 1864. Promoted to Corporal May 3, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM MANCHESTER, Corporal. Mustered in March 5, 1864. Promoted to Corporal May 4, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

SAMUEL A. LYDICK, Corporal. Mustered in February 24, 1864. Promoted to Corporal May 5, 1865. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died since the war in Indiana County, Pa.

ALEXANDER SHARP, Corporal. Mustered in October 31, 1861. Mustered out November 12, 1864, at expiration of term.

JAMES WALLACE, Corporal. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Killed at Winchester, Virginia, May 25, 1862. In evacuating Winchester, it was decided to blow up the fort rather than let it fall

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into the hands of the enemy. The fuse was slow in exploding, and Corporal Wallace returned to see what was the matter, when the explosion took place, blowing him to pieces.

RICHARD H. LEE, Corporal. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Died in Washington, D. C., September 24, 1862. Forty-three days in service. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DANIEL M. SHAEFFER, Corporal. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Discharged on account of sickness. Died February 11, 1902, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Buried in Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM J. PETERS, Corporal. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out at the expiration of his term. Died June 16, 1868, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Buried in Hilldale Cemetery, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDMUND J. WILKINS, Corporal. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out at expiration of term. Died May 28, 1908. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES BASSETT, Corporal. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out at expiration of term. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM W. DALMAS, Corporal. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out at expiration of term.

JOHN KENNING, Corporal. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out at expiration of term.

JAMES W. WILSON, Bugler. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died since the war at Tarentum, Pa.

AMOS S. PETRIE, Bugler. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

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DAVID BARNETT, Artificer. Mustered in March 5, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

MILTON N. SLOPPY, Artificer. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out, date unknown. Died since the war at Luthersburg, Pa.

CORNELIUS D. RUPERT, Artificer. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out, date unknown. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Artificer. Mustered in January, 1862. Mustered out at expiration of term.

PRIVATES.

TOWNSEND ADAMS. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUGH W. ALEXANDER. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM ARBOGAST. Mustered in February 2, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN H. ADAMS. Mustered in February 19, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

SAMUEL ANNIS. Mustered in February 25, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

CONRAD C. ARENSBERG. Mustered in August 29, 1862. Mustered out by general order. Wounded at Boonsboro, Maryland.

WILLIAM ATWOOD. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out February 6, 1864, to date January 4, 1864. Drowned in Saginaw Bay, October 15, 1871, while First Lieutenant in United States Army.

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LEWIS F. ARENSBERG. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Mustered out by general order May 17, 1865.

JOHN ARMOR. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

HENRY ADAMS. Mustered in February 13, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

THOMAS C. BUSHNELL. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died May 23, 1902, at Morristown, Pa.

AMOS BAXTER. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

CHARLES B. BULLOCK. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM BURNS. Mustered in January 30, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ROBERT W. BAIRD. Mustered in February 19, 1864. Mustered out by general order June 16, 1865.

JOHN N. BROWN. Mustered in February 20, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

DAVID H. BYERS. Mustered in February 11, 1864. Absent (sick) at muster out. Died at Bakerstown, Pa.

ALFRED R. BRASHEAR. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died at Bakerstown, Pa.

HENRY BURRY. Mustered in February 16, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WASHINGTON BASSETT. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 8, 1864. Died April 8, 1896. Buried in Homewood Cemetery, Soldiers Lot.

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ELLET F. BLACK. Mustered in February 24, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

AMOS A. BLACK. Mustered in February 24, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ALEXANDER C. BARR. Mustered in February 25, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN BRADLEY. Mustered in February 25, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JAMES H. BURKE. Mustered in February 24, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

STEPHEN B. BENNETT. Mustered in August 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN F. BYARD. Mustered in August 13, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

GEORGE W. BARNES. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out, not on roll.

JOHN BECHTOLD. Mustered in June 13, 1864. Not on muster out roll.

CHARLES A. BORDEN. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out at expiration of term.

JAMES BOYLE. Mustered in February 26, 1864. Not on muster out roll.

JOHN G. BEATTY, Sergeant. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out May 15, 1863, for disability. Died since the war at Columbiana, Ohio.

NEWELL A. BORDEN. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out at expiration of term.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

THOMAS BRUNER. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 8, 1864.

WILLIAM BROWN. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out, date unknown, for disability. Died since the war, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE BEAUMONT. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out, date unknown, for disability.

FRANK S. BAKEWELL, Hospital Steward. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Transferred to United States Army, date unknown.

FRED W. BESHORE. Mustered in, 1862. Mustered out, date unknown, for disability.

JOHN BRIGHT. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Died during the war, date unknown. Buried at Verona, Pa.

CHARLES R. BRIGHT. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Accidentally killed at Boonsboro, Maryland. Buried at Verona, Pa. Charles R. Bright Post, No. 360, G. A. R., Verona, Pa., was named after him.

BENJAMIN M. CARLISLE. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

CASPER R. CARLISLE. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Awarded medal by Congress for bravery at Gettysburg. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died April 19, 1908. Buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HORACE S. CROFUT. Mustered in July 22, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

THOMAS J. CAMPBELL. Mustered in February 23, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

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WILLIAM J. CHAMBERLAIN. Mustered in February 20, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

CHARLES CRINER. Mustered in March 2, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

WASHINGTON CONNER. Mustered in February 24, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ARTHUR CARSON. Mustered in February 10, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM CONNER. Mustered in February 24, 1864. Absent (sick) at muster out.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD. Mustered in February 15, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ALEXANDER J. CLARK. Mustered in February 8, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN L. CUPPS. Mustered in February 20, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM. Mustered in January 18, 1862. Mustered out at expiration of term. Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1902.

CHARLES W. COFFIN. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out on Surgeon's certificate May 6, 1865. Died in New Orleans, December 2, 1903. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BENJAMIN M. CLARK. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 8, 1864. Wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

ALONZO CAVITT. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 8, 1864. Died since the war at Tarentum, Pa.

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WILLIAM H. CAPPE. Mustered in, date unknown. Mustered out, date unknown. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAMUEL CREESE. Mustered in, 1862. Mustered out, 1864.

SETH A. CALHOUN. Mustered in, 1862. Mustered out, 1864.

TIMOTHY DUFFY, JR. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Wounded at Chancellorsville. Died since the war.

MARTIN DEITRICH. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

MICHAEL DEEMER. Mustered in April 24, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

GEORGE W. DEAN. Mustered in July 10, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ANDREW D. DEAN. Mustered in February 19, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died December 2, 1908, at Sandy Lake, Pa.

WILLIAM J. DENNISON. Mustered in February 23, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died since the war.

WILLIAM DOWNING. Mustered in February 10, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM DALZELL. Mustered in February 25, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN J. DEFORD. Mustered in March 26, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN J. DESILVERIA. Mustered in, date unknown. Mus-

HAMPTON BATTERY.

tered out, date unknown, for disability. Died since the war at Washington, D. C.

JAMES DENNISON. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 8, 1864. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

MICHAEL DENTZLER. Mustered in January 25, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

WILLIAM DUNLAP. Mustered in February 10, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

JAMES W. DUNHAM. Mustered in February 6, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

WILLIAM EAKIN. Mustered in February 11, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

CHARLES ECKERT. Mustered in February 12, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

BENONI EVANS. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

ALBERT M. EVANS. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 8, 1864. Died December 31, 1891, at Washington, D. C. Buried in Arlington Cemetery.

JACKSON EVARTS. Mustered in February 1, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ROBERT FIFE. Mustered in April 24, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN FISHER. Mustered in February 25, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died at Sewickley, Pa.

FRANCIS FREW. Mustered in February 23, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

THOMAS J. FOX. Mustered in February 9, 1864. Mus-

HAMPTON BATTERY.

tered out June 26, 1865. Died at Military Home, Dayton, Ohio, since the war.

THEODORE M. FINLAY. Mustered in, 1862. Mustered out to become First Lieutenant of Independent Battery H, Pennsylvania Artillery, October 21, 1862.

BARNEY FREESE. Mustered in October 21, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

LARRY FIELDS. Mustered in February 19, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

WILLIAM FLUGGA. Mustered in December 11, 1863. Mustered out, date unknown.

HENRY FIERES. Mustered in, 1862. Died at Warrenton Junction, August 27, 1863.

DANIEL GUYSINGER. Mustered in July 5, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died since the war.

MARTIN GIBSON. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died in 1904, at Tarentum, Pa.

EVAN S. GIBSON. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

HUGH GLASGOW. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died at Irwin, Pa.

JAMES GALLAGHER. Mustered in February 25, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ROBERT M. GILLESPIE. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ROBERT GLASGOW. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Died at Washington, D. C., date unknown.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

PATRICK GREEN. Mustered in February 12, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

JAMES GLENNAN. Mustered in February 23, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

JAMES GUE. Mustered in February 26, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

PHILIP GARRISON. Mustered in, date unknown. Mustered out, date unknown. Died since the war.

CHARLES M. GORMLEY. Mustered in September, 1862. Mustered out by general order, and transferred to office of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Died April 21, 1909.

WILLIAM F. HOOD. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 6, 1877. Buried in Chartiers Cemetery.

HENRY HEMPLE. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN H. HERBERT. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out, date unknown. Died from effects of wounds at Pittsburgh, Pa., since the war.

MATTHEW H. HOLMAN. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN H. HAY. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died at Rochester, Pa., since the war.

WILLIAM H. HORNER. Mustered in February 20, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

SAMUEL A. HAZLETT. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

GEORGE HOHL. Mustered in February 29, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

JAMES W. HOOVER. Mustered in February 12, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

GORDON HELMAN. Mustered in February 12, 1864. Died during war, date unknown.

HENRY G. HESS. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Killed at Bull Run, Virginia.

JOHN HARRISON. Mustered in, date unknown. Mustered out for disability, date unknown.

GEORGE A. HEBERTON. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out for promotion, date unknown.

CHARLES HANSHAW. Mustered in, 1862. Captured by the enemy and later paroled. Died during war, date unknown.

WILLIAM HASTINGS. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Killed at Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

LOREN HURD. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out at expiration of term.

PATRICK HEFFERNAN, Sergeant. Mustered in January 18, 1864. Died at York, Pa., during war, date unknown, from effect of wounds.

WILLIAM HELMAN. Mustered in February 12, 1864. Died in service, date unknown.

SAMUEL IRWIN. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Wounded at Bull Run, was discharged, and died from effects of wounds.

MILO E. INGRAM. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

BERNARD JOHNSON. Mustered in May 29, 1863. Mustered out and transferred to United States Navy.

JOHN JAMES. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out for disability, date unknown. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

EDWARD E. JONES. Mustered in March 30, 1863. Mustered out, date unknown.

FRANK KROME. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM KING. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 4, 1889. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery.

HENRY A. KIDD. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Wounded. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACOB KOCHER. Mustered in February 13, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM W. KLINE. Mustered in February 11, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

SAMUEL S. KENNEDY. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died at Tarentum, Pa.

GEORGE KRAPP. Mustered in February 25, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

CHRISTIAN KOENIG. Mustered in February 5, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM H. KNOX. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out by general order, May 22, 1865. Died at Sewickley, Pa., May 7, 1893. Buried in Sewickley Cemetery.

CHARLES KIRCHAFER. Mustered in August 3, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

GEORGE D. KAUFMAN. Mustered in, date unknown. Missing after Battle of Antietam, and has not been heard from since.

MICHAEL KECK. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out, date unknown.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

JACOB KEIRSH. Mustered in October 8, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

WILLIAM LEONARD. Mustered in December 24, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

DAVID LEWIS. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

GEORGE W. LAND. Mustered in February, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

RALPH G. LEE. Mustered in February 29, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

FREDERICK LEOPOLD. Mustered in February 22, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JAMES LYNCH. Mustered in February 5, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

DANIEL LAMBERT. Mustered in February 23, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

GEORGE W. LITTLE. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out by general order, May 31, 1865. Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., February 16, 1906. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery.

JOHN E. LOUGHREY. Mustered in February 2, 1864. Died at Chester, Pa., August 22, 1864.

DAVID LONG. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Absent at muster out.

WILLIAM LACY. Mustered in, 1861. Died in service, date unknown.

JOSEPH S. LEECH. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Captured by enemy and died in Libby Prison, date unknown.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

WILLIAM G. LAFFERTY. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out for disability in 1863.

WILLIAM MURRAY. Mustered in July 6, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JAMES P. MILLER. Mustered in February 10, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM MARKS. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ISAAC P. MASON. Mustered in February 10, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN A. MILLER. Mustered in February 1, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

GEORGE H. MITCHELL. Mustered in November 7, 1861. Mustered out November 7, 1864, at expiration of term.

JAMES E. MILLER. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Wounded. Transferred to Company E, Twelfth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered out by general order, June 27, 1865. Died from effects of wounds October 6, 1902. Buried in Versailles Cemetery.

JAMES M. MONTGOMERY. Mustered in December 11, 1863. Mustered out, date unknown.

DAVID E. MARTIN. Mustered in December 11, 1863. Mustered out, date unknown.

JOHN A. MURDOCK. Mustered in February 4, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

HENRY MARTIN. Mustered in February 13, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

JOSEPH MARTIN. Mustered in, date unknown. Mustered out for disability, date unknown.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

GEORGE V. MARSHALL. Mustered in August 12, 1862, transferred to Co. D, 20th Regt. V. R. C., detailed for duty in the Office of the Assistant Provost Marshal at Baltimore by order of the War Department. Date July 6, 1864. Mustered out at Baltimore June 26, 1865.

ROBERT P. MCKNIGHT. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

CORNELIUS MCCAULEY. Mustered in February 25, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JAMES MCCrackEN. Mustered in February 11, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Killed on Railroad, October 3, 1878. Buried in Beulah Cemetery.

SAMUEL MCCLELLAN. Mustered in February 22, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOSEPH MCBRIDE. Mustered in February 11, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WESLEY MCCAUSLAND. Mustered in February 26, 1864. On detached service at muster out.

HUGH MCGAHAN. Mustered in May 13, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JAMES MCGOWAN. Mustered in February 28, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

THOMAS MCCUE. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died since the war at Wexford, Pa.

JOHN MCCrackEN. Mustered in February 15, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

SAMUEL MCATEE. Mustered in February 6, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

GEORGE MCBRIDE. Mustered in February 25, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

JOHN MCALEASE, Veterinary Surgeon. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Discharged for disability, date unknown. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa. Was Veteran of Mexican War.

JOSEPH MCCONNELL. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

ROBERT MCDADE. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out at expiration of term. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

HIRAM NEELY. Mustered in, 1862. Mustered out, date unknown.

GEORGE NOBLE. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Discharged by general order, June 21, 1865. Died January 30, 1906. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery.

WILLIAM A. NEWMAN. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM I. NEVIN. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Died at Washington, D. C., September 28, 1862, of camp fever. In service 47 days.

ASHER K. NICELY. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

JAMES O'CONNER. Mustered in March 3, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

FRANK O'NEIL. Mustered in February 10, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

JOHN PIERCE. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Discharged for disability. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

WILLIAM POWERS. Mustered in August 18, 1864. Absent (sick) at muster out, June 26, 1865.

HUGH PURDY. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

JAMES PERCY. Mustered in February 12, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

ORLANDO PRITCHARD. Mustered in, 1862. Mustered out, date unknown.

CASPER PLECHTER. Mustered in June 13, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

WILLIAM PRICE. Mustered in August 23, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

THOMAS QUARTZ. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 8, 1864. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACOB ROSENSTEEL. Mustered in February 1, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN S. RODGERS. Mustered in April 24, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

DAVID RAMSEY. Mustered in April 24, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

TOBIAS RISSE. Mustered in February 19, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ROBERT C. RUSH. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ROBERT W. ROW. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

ADAM RATH. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

JOSEPH REED. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 8, 1864. Died since the war at Hampton Home.

JOHN SMILEY. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died since the war at Verona, Pa.

JOHN SMITH. Mustered in December 16, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JONAS SMITH. Mustered in December 16, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

MILO B. STEWART. Mustered in April 24, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JAMES R. STECK. Mustered in February 29, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

EDWARD V. SLYE. Mustered in February 10, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JAMES A. STEWART. Mustered in February 24, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN G. SIMPSON. Mustered in March 19, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOSEPH L. SMITH. Mustered in August 11, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died April 11, 1869, at Elizabeth, Pa. Buried at Elizabeth, Pa.

GEORGE B. SONS. Mustered in February 10, 1864. Absent without leave at muster out.

JOHN SHAFER. Mustered in December 16, 1863. Mustered out, date unknown.

GEORGE SHRUM. Mustered in December 11, 1863. Mustered out, date unknown.

GEORGE STAMM. Mustered in June 13, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

WILLIAM SCOTT. Mustered in August 18, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

CHARLES SIMON. Mustered in March 7, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

JACOB SWAGER. Mustered in February 29, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

WILLIAM R. SEARS. Mustered in February 25, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

THOMAS SHULER. Mustered in, 1861. Mustered out for disability, date unknown.

JOHN SLATTERLY. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Discharged for disability, date unknown. Died since the war at Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES STACKHOUSE. Mustered in, 1861. Died a prisoner, date unknown.

WILLIAM A. TURNER. Mustered in December 16, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

HENRY G. TILL. Mustered in February 8, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOSEPH S. TAYLOR. Mustered in August 11, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

GEORGE W. TEESE. Mustered in, 1862. Detailed to Quartermaster Department, date unknown. Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 26, 1898. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery.

JAMES D. TEESE. Mustered in, 1862. Discharged for disability, date unknown. Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 5, 1864. Buried in Allegheny Cemetery.

JOHN TETLEY. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 8, 1864. Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., since the war.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

WILLIAM UPTEGRAFT. Mustered in July 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JAMES VANZANT. Mustered in October 21, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ARNOLD VORP. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

GEORGE VENTRESS. Mustered in August 11, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS. Mustered in August 12, 1862. On detached service at muster out, 1865. Died at Leetsdale, Pa., May 26, 1891.

JACOB G. WILLS, Corporal. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

MARION WICKLINE. Mustered in July 10, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ANDREW WRIGHT. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN WALKER. Mustered in July 10, 1863. Absent in arrest at muster out.

FRANK H. WILLIAMS. Mustered in June 25, 1863. Mustered out July 17, to date June 15, 1865.

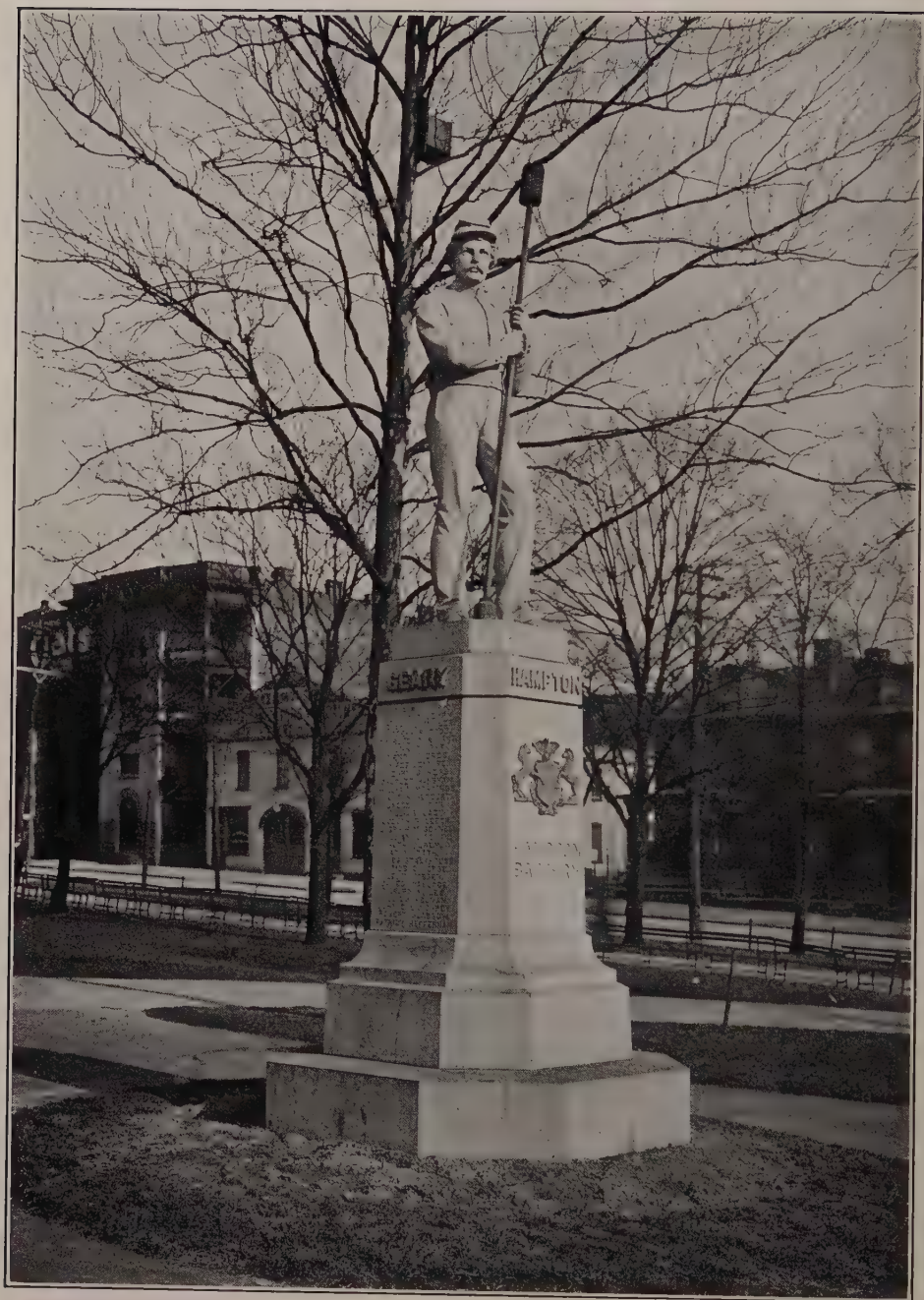
JOHN C. WATT. Mustered in February 2, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

HENRY WYANT. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

ALEXANDER WATSON. Mustered in March 5, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865. Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., since the war.

PETER WALBECK. Mustered in December 14, 1863. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

HAMPTON BATTERY.



MONUMENT IN EAST PARK, PITTSBURGH, (North Side) PA.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

DAVID M. WICKLINE. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out December 12, to date October 8, 1864.

JOSEPH WADE. Mustered in January 18, 1862. Mustered out February 6, 1865, to date at the expiration of term.

WILLIAM C. WAGNER. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

MAHLON WALKER. Mustered in August 26, 1864. Mustered out, date unknown.

B. FRANK WEYMAN. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Discharged on account of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

LEMUEL WILCOX. Mustered in, 1862. Discharged, date unknown.

JOHN WEBER. Mustered in, 1862. Mustered out, date unknown.

PETER WILGING. Mustered in, 1863. Mustered out, date unknown.

JAMES M. WICKLINE. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 8, 1864.

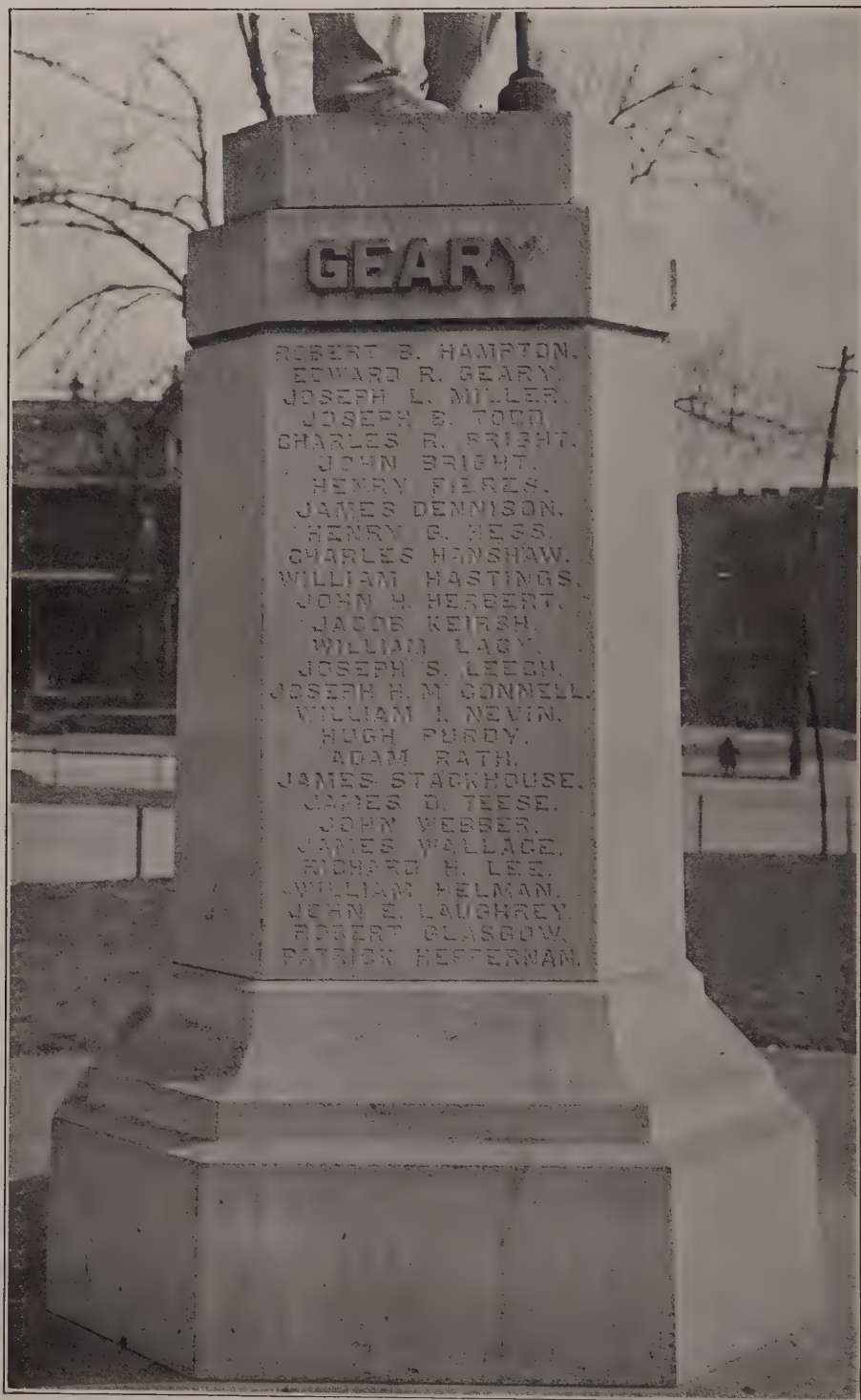
WILLIAM WARNOCK. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 8, 1864. Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 17, 1880. Buried in Uniondale Cemetery, North Side.

VALENTINE A. WISE. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out for disability, date unknown.

JOHN WEBBER. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Died at Edinburgh, Virginia, April 16, 1862.

WILLIAM YOUNG. Mustered in October 31, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

HAMPTON BATTERY.



NAMES OF COMRADES WHO WERE KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS
OR DISEASE. WEST FACE OF MONUMENT IN EAST
PARK, PITTSBURGH, (North Side) PA.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

HENRY YOUNG. Mustered in February 17, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

JOHN YOUNG. Mustered in, 1864. Discharged, date unknown.

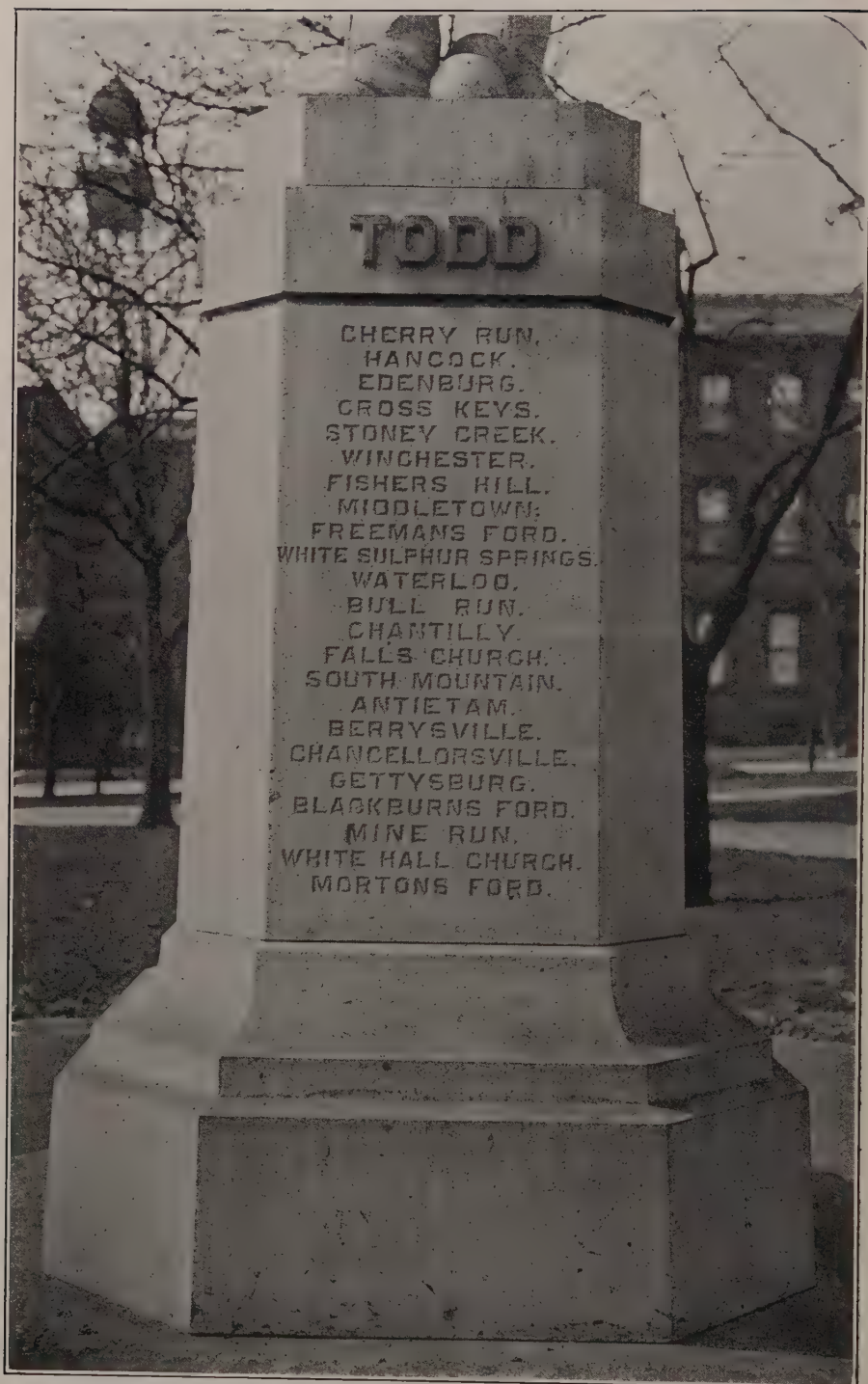
WOUNDED.

CONRAD C. ARENSBERG	MATTHEW H. HOLMAN
WILLIAM ATWOOD	NATHANIEL IRISH
HENRY BALKEN	SAMUEL IRWIN
JAMES BASSETT	HENRY A. KIDD
ISAIAH K. BECKER	ROBERT E. MACOUBRAY
SAMUEL B. BECKER	J. EDWIN MILLER
ALONZO CAVITT	JAMES PETERS
BENJAMIN M. CLARK	ROBERT PETERS
WILLIAM CLARK	GEORGE RITCHIE
CHARLES W. COFFIN	ALEXANDER SHARP
TIMOTHY DUFFY, JR.	B. FRANK WEYMAN
PATRICK HEFFERNAN	JAMES M. WICKLINE

MEMBERS LIVING, AUGUST 1, 1909.

ALEXANDER, HUGH W.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
ARBOGAST, WILLIAM.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
ARENSBERG, CONRAD C.....	Oakmont, Pa.
ARENSBERG, LEWIS F.....	East Millsboro, Pa.
BAIRD, ROBERT W.....	Bakerstown, Pa.
BAKEWELL, FRANK H.....	Louisville, Ky.
BALKEN, HENRY.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
BARNETT, DAVID.....	Columbiana, Ohio
BAXTER, AMOS.....	Avonmore, Pa.
BECKER, ISAIAH K.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
BLACK, AMOS A.....	Cherryvale, Kan.
BLACK, ELLET F.....	Pitcairn, Pa.
BRASHEAR, A. R.....	Waterford, Pa.
BROWN, JOHN U.....	Marion, Ind.

HAMPTON BATTERY.



ENGAGEMENTS. EAST FACE OF MONUMENT IN EAST PARK.
PITTSBURGH, (North Side) PA.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

BRUNER, THOMAS.....	Trestle, Pa.
BULLOCK, CHARLES B.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
BUZZARD, JOHN.....	Moundsville, W. Va.
BYARD, JOHN F.....	McKeesport, Pa.
CAMPBELL, ROBERT.....	Bothell, Wash.
CARGO, HUGH A.....	Sheffield, Pa.
CARLISLE, BENJAMIN M.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
CLARK, ALEXANDER J.....	Dayton, Ohio
CLARK, BENJAMIN M.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
CLARK, WILLIAM.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
CRAWFORD, JOSEPH.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
CROFUT, HORACE S.....	Dayton, Ohio
DALMAS, WILLIAM W.....	San Francisco, Cal.
DALZELL, WILLIAM.....	Charleroi, Pa.
DEAN, GEORGE W.....	West Bridgewater, Pa.
DOWNEY, WILLIAM.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
ECKERT, CHARLES.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
FIFE, ROBERT.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
GILLESPIE, ROBERT M.....	Bakersfield, Cal.
HAZLETT, GEORGE W.....	Aspinwall, Pa.
HALSTEAD, HENRY.....	Saxonburg, Pa.
HAZLETT, SAMUEL A.....	Bakerstown, Pa.
HEBERTON, GEORGE.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
HEMPLE, HENRY.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOLMAN, MATTHEW H.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
INGRAM, MILO E.....	Butler, Pa.
KENNING, JOHN.....	Bellevue, Pa.
KOCHER, JACOB.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
KRAPP, GEORGE.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
KROME, FRANK.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
LAND, GEORGE W.....	Oakdale, Pa.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

LEWIS, DAVID R.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
MACOUBRAY, ROBERT E.....	McKees Rocks, Pa.
MANCHESTER, WILLIAM.....	Danville, Ill.
MARSHALL, GEORGE V.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
MCCAULEY, CORNELIUS.....	Leechburg, Pa.
MCCLELLAND, JOHN B.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
MCKNIGHT, ROBERT.....	Bakerstown, Pa.
MERRICK, FRANK A.....	New Brighton, Pa.
MILLER, JAMES P.....	Tarentum, Pa.
NEWMAN, WILLIAM A.....	Not known.
PARKE, BENJAMIN R.....	Wellsville, Ohio
PETERS, JAMES.....	Latrobe, Pa.
PETERS, ROBERT S.....	Limestone, W. Va.
PETRIE, AMOS S.....	Long Beach, Cal.
RODGERS, JOHN S.....	Punxsutawney, Pa.
ROSENSTEEL, JACOB S.....	Niles, Ohio
ROWLEY, JOHN T.....	Cleveland, Ohio
SHIRAS, FRANK.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
STEWART, MILO B.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
STOEHR, CHARLES.....	Kelso, Wash.
TAYLOR, JOSEPH S.....	Elizabeth, Pa.
UPTGRAFT, WILLIAM.....	Charleroi, Pa.
VANZANT, JAMES.....	Lewistown, Pa.
VENTRESS, GEORGE.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
WEYMAN, B. FRANK.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
WICKLINE, DAVID M.....	Peoria, Ill.
WICKLINE, JAMES M.....	Dayton, Ohio
WICKLINE, MARION.....	Beaver Falls, Pa.
WILLS, JACOB G.....	Gibsonia, Pa.
WYANT, HENRY.....	Dorseyville, Pa.
YOUNG, HENRY.....	Pitcairn, Pa.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

ASSIGNMENTS.

April 1, 1862. To the Fifth Corps, Army of the Upper Potomac, Major General Nathaniel P. Banks Commanding, Williams' Division.

May 31, 1862. Department of the Shenandoah, General Nathaniel P. Banks Commanding.

August 16, 1862. First Army Corps, Major General Franz Sigel Commanding.

September 14, 1862. Twelfth Corps, Major General J. K. F. Mansfield Commanding.

December 31, 1862. Twelfth Corps, Major General Henry W. Slocum Commanding.

May 12, 1863. Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, General R. O. Tyler Commanding.

November 20, 1863. Second Army Corps, Major General G. K. Warren Commanding.

May 22, 1864. Twenty-second Army Corps, Major General C. C. Auger Commanding.

July 31, 1864. Department of West Virginia, Major General David Hunter Commanding.

August 30, 1864. Twenty-second Army Corps, Major General C. C. Auger Commanding.

October 31, 1864. District of Harpers Ferry, Major General Philip Sheridan Commanding.

February 28, 1865. Department of Washington, D. C., Major General C. C. Auger Commanding.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

Up to and including the Second Battle of Bull Run the Hampton Battery was under fire sixty-two times, and traveled over eight thousand miles during the service. The following is a list of the most important battles in which it took part:

Dam No. 5	Gaines' Cross Roads
Kerntown	Waterloo
Woodstock	Rappahannock Station
Mount Jackson	South Mountain
McGaugheysville	Berryville
Second Newtown	Chancellorsville
Luray	Blackburn's Ford
Cedar Mountain	Second Cedar Creek
White Sulphur Springs	Stony Creek
Chantilly	Harrisonburg
Charlestown	Strasburg
Winchester	Second Winchester
Gettysburg	Front Royal
White Hall Church	Freeman's Ford
Hancock	Second Bull Run
Newtown	Antietam
Edinburgh	Opequan
Lacy's Springs	United States Ford
Fisher's Hill	Mine Run
Cedar Creek	Morton's Ford

HAMPTON BATTERY.

ANNUAL MEETS.

HAMPTON BATTERY VETERAN ASSOCIATION.



EARLY IN 1881 it occurred to some of the members of the Hampton Battery that an annual reunion of the survivors would be a very enjoyable affair, and a number of the members met in Pittsburgh on January 26, 1881, to discuss the subject. Here it was unanimously agreed to organize permanently for the purpose of holding annual meetings. The Association has met annually since that time, and the reunions have proved very enjoyable to all.

The Association also holds memorial services every Memorial Day at the Hampton Battery Monument, East Park, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. Addresses are made by members of the Battery, after which they go to the various cemeteries of Pittsburgh and place wreaths on the graves of their deceased comrades.

The following extracts from the minutes give the names of the officers of the Association since its organization, together with some other information in regard to it.

“Pittsburgh, Pa., January 26, 1881.

“At a meeting of some of the surviving members of the Hampton Battery, held at the store of Comrade Isaiah K. Becker, corner of Penn Avenue and Seventh Street, the following persons were present: I. K. Becker, Joseph Crawford, Thomas Bruner, John H. Cunningham, William Clark, Casper R. Carlisle, Frank A. Merrick, William King, Robert E. Macoubray, Amos S. Petrie, James Peters, Jacob G. Wills, and John C. Shaler, Jr.

“On motion, Robert E. Macoubray was called to the chair,

HAMPTON BATTERY.



MEMORIAL SERVICES AT EAST PARK MONUMENT, PITTSBURGH, N. S. ESCORT HAMPTON BATTERY B, N. G. P.
CHILDREN FROM HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS IN FOREGROUND.

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and John C. Shaler, Jr., was appointed to act as Secretary and William King as Treasurer.

“ On motion of William King, duly seconded, the members present decided unanimously to organize permanently.

“ The officers already appointed, with the addition of I. K. Becker, as Vice President, were elected to serve for the current year ending October 8, 1881.”

“ Pittsburgh, Pa., October 8, 1881.

“ The Twentieth Anniversary and First Reunion of the surviving members of the Hampton Battery F, Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, was held this evening in Municipal Hall, Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

“ President Robert E. Macoubray stated that the object of this meeting is to continue the organization effected January 26, 1881, and to arrange for annual reunions, of which this was the initial gathering.

“ The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Robert Paul, President; William Clark, Vice President; John C. Shaler, Jr., Secretary; and William King, Treasurer.

“ Thirty-three members of the Battery were present. William Parker and Henry Brown, colored wards of the Battery during the war, were also present, and answered to their names.

“ We then adjourned to Grazier's Dining Rooms, where an excellent supper was served, after which the balance of the evening was spent in telling stories and singing songs.”

“ Pittsburgh, Pa., October 7, 1882.

“ The Twenty-first Anniversary and Second Reunion of the Hampton Battery was held this evening at Municipal Hall, with President Paul in the chair. There were forty-five members present.

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"On motion, Captain James Thompson, of Thompson's Battery, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association.

"Comrade William Clark stated to the meeting that the grave of Captain Robert B. Hampton in Allegheny Cemetery was without a monument or mark of any kind, and that on his individual responsibility he had undertaken to raise funds sufficient to erect a headstone at the grave. He had met with success sufficient to justify the undertaking and had ordered a suitable stone, toward the payment of which he invited any comrade who might feel able to contribute. The cost of the stone was \$250. Cash and subscriptions were secured tonight which, added to the cash already secured, made up the amount.

"The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Samuel D. Glass, President; John T. Rowley, Vice President; John C. Shaler, Jr., Secretary; and William King, Treasurer.

"An association badge, consisting of the star of the Twelfth Corps and a pendant trefoil of the Second Corps, was adopted.

"We then adjourned to Grazier's Dining Rooms for supper. Taps."

"Pittsburgh, Pa., October 2, 1883.

"The Third Annual Reunion and Twenty-second Anniversary was held this evening at the offices of Comrade William F. Hood, 98 and 100 Fourth Avenue. Fifty-one members were present, and Vice President John T. Rowley was in the chair.

"William Clark reported that the headstone at Captain Hampton's grave had been erected and paid for.

"On motion of Comrade L. Halsey Williams, it was resolved that we erect a tablet on the Battlefield of Gettysburg locating the position of the Hampton Battery on July 3, 1863. The President

HAMPTON BATTERY.

appointed the following Committee to carry out the project: Robert Paul, J. Presley Fleming, L. Halsey Williams, B. Frank Weyman, William Clark, John B. McClelland, John T. Rowley, John C. Shaler, Jr., and George V. Marshall.

“The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John T. Rowley, President; George V. Marshall, Vice President; William King, Treasurer; and John C. Shaler, Jr., Secretary.

“We then adjourned to the St. Charles Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet was served. Taps.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 6, 1884.

“The Fourth Annual Reunion and Twenty-third Anniversary was held this day at 64 Grant Street. President John T. Rowley being absent, Vice President George V. Marshall took the chair. Twenty-five members were present.

“The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: William Clark, President; James Peters, Vice President; William King, Treasurer; and John C. Shaler, Jr., Secretary.

“Adjourned until 7:15 P. M.

“Convened at 7:15 P. M., with President John T. Rowley in the chair. Nine members, in addition to those present this morning, were in attendance.

“We then adjourned to Youngson's Dining Rooms and partook of our annual supper.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 6, 1885.

“The Fifth Annual Reunion and Twenty-fourth Anniversary was held this evening in the Hampton Law Building, 408 Grant Street, with President William Clark in the chair. Thirty-seven members were present.

“The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as fol-

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lows: President, James Peters; Vice President, John B. McClelland; Treasurer, William King; Secretary, John C. Shaler, Jr.

“Mr. George V. Marshall was named Chairman of a committee to be appointed by himself to arrange for next year’s reunion.

“Votes of thanks were extended to Robert S. and Wade Hampton, of Titusville, Pa., for the loan of Captain Hampton’s sabers for this reunion. Interesting mementoes, in addition to Captain Hampton’s sabers and including a metal facsimile of the bronze tablet for the monument at Gettysburg, were exhibited.

“After some stories of the camp and march, we adjourned and proceeded to Youngson’s Dining Rooms for our annual supper. Taps.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 5, 1886.

“The Sixth Annual Reunion and Twenty-fifth Anniversary was held this evening at 408 Grant Street, with President James Peters in the chair and thirty-four members present.

“The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, John B. McClelland; Vice President, James Thompson; Treasurer, William King; and Secretary, John C. Shaler, Jr. Mr. George V. Marshall was named Chairman of a committee to be appointed by himself to arrange for next year’s reunion.

“A vote of thanks was extended to George V. Marshall for the fine photographs he exhibited of the monuments at Gettysburg, in Allegheny Park and in the Allegheny Cemetery.

“On motion, we then adjourned to the Petroleum Exchange for our annual supper. Taps.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 4, 1887.

“The Seventh Annual Reunion and Twenty-sixth Anniversary was held this evening at 408 Grant Street. The President,

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John B. McClelland, and the Vice President, James Thompson, being absent, William Clark was called to the chair. Thirty-eight members were present.

“ Captain James McGill, of Knap’s Battery, who was present, was on motion elected an honorary member of the Association.

“ The Committee to secure a life-sized portrait of Captain Hampton presented a crayon portrait of him.

“ The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Isaiah K. Becker, President; David Lewis, Vice President; Henry Hemple, Treasurer; and John C. Shaler, Jr., Secretary. Comrade George V. Marshall was named Chairman of a committee to be appointed by himself to arrange for next year’s reunion.

“ Adjourned to the Petroleum Exchange for our annual supper. Taps.”

“ Pittsburgh, Pa., September 26, 1888.

“ The Eighth Annual Reunion and Twenty-seventh Anniversary was held this evening in the Hampton Law Building, 408 Grant Street, with President Isaiah K. Becker in the chair and forty members present.

“ James Stephenson, late Lieutenant in Thompson’s Battery, who was present, was, on motion, elected an honorary member of the Association.

“ Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: David Lewis, President; John Kenning, Vice President; Henry Hemple, Treasurer; and John C. Shaler, Jr., Secretary. George V. Marshall was named Chairman of a committee to be appointed by himself to arrange for the next reunion.

“ On motion of Robert E. Macoubray, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Captain James Thompson for his

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efforts to secure for Casper R. Carlisle a medal for special bravery at the Battle of Gettysburg.

“Adjourned to Goodwin’s Dining Rooms for our annual supper. Taps.”

“September 11, 1889.

“A special meeting of the Association was held at the Battery Monument on the Gettysburg Battlefield on September 11, 1889. The following members were present: Townsend Adams, L. F. Arensberg, James Bassett, Amos Baxter, I. K. Becker, C. B. Bullock, Benjamin Carlisle, C. R. Carlisle, Alonzo Cavitt, Benjamin Clark, William Clark, Samuel Creese, M. H. Holman, John Kenning, Frank Krome, D. Lewis, William Manchester, George V. Marshall, Frank Merrick, E. J. Miller, Robert Paul, James Peters, A. S. Petrie, John C. Shaler, Jr., Milton Sloppy, John Tetley, James Thompson, James Vanzant, E. J. Wickline, J. M. Wickline, Jacob Wills, Andrew Wright, and Henry Brown, colored. Total thirty-three.

“Comrade Marshall took a picture of the monument with the members of the Association grouped around it, after which we adjourned, and the members went to the Peach Orchard to select a site for the monument to be erected by the State appropriation.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 1, 1889.

“The Ninth Annual Reunion and Twenty-eighth Anniversary was held in the Hampton Law Building, 408 Grant Street, this evening, with President David R. Lewis in the chair. Twenty-seven members were present.

“Robert S. Hampton, a nephew of our late Captain, was present, and on motion was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association.

“Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: John

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Kenning, President; Frank A. Merrick, Vice President; Henry Hemple, Treasurer; and John C. Shaler, Jr., Secretary. George V. Marshall was named Chairman of a committee to be appointed by himself to arrange for the next meeting.

“Reverend David Jones being present was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association.

“After all business was transacted, we marched to Goodwin’s Restaurant, where the annual supper was served. Taps.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 4, 1890.

“The Tenth Annual Reunion and Twenty-ninth Anniversary was held this evening in the Law Office of A. H. Rowand, 408 Grant Street, with President John Kenning in the chair and twenty-nine members present.

“The Committee on the Monument to be placed in the Peach Orchard at Gettysburg reported that the design adopted would cost about \$500 more than the State appropriation, and asked for subscriptions to make up the amount. About half the amount was raised at once.

“Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Frank A. Merrick, President; E. J. Wilkins, Vice President; Henry Hemple, Treasurer; and John C. Shaler, Jr., Secretary. George V. Marshall was reappointed as Chairman of the Reunion Committee.

“The following record on the death of Henry Brown was ordered to be placed on the minutes:

“‘Henry Brown was a slave prior to the War of the Rebellion, his owner and master residing on a plantation in the Shenandoah Valley. Henry escaped into the Union lines early in the war; during General Banks’ operations, became a camp follower of the Hampton Battery and was employed to cook and take care of the officers’ horses. He remained with the Battery until mustered out

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of the service in June, 1865. He was married and made his home in Pittsburgh. Henry's former owner was in the Confederate Army, and happened to be serving with that army in the Shenandoah Valley. In one of the battles near Bunker Hill and in the vicinity of his own home he was wounded and left on the field. Henry found him, and aided by his knowledge of the country and actuated by motives of good will removed him to a place of safety, from which he was enabled to escape and reach his home. He eventually recovered from his wounds. This man died several years after the war and in acknowledgment of Henry's act deeded him a farm.' "

" Pittsburgh, Pa., October 8, 1891.

" The Eleventh Annual Reunion and Thirtieth Anniversary was held this evening at the Hampton Law Building, 408 Grant Street, with President Frank A. Merrick in the chair and twenty-three members present.

" Comrade George V. Marshall, Chairman of the Committee on the State Monument in the Peach Orchard, reported that the monument had been finished and erected in its position.

" The following letter was read from Battery B, Second Brigade, N. G. P., asking to be allowed to adopt the name " Hampton ":

' Headquarters, Battery B,

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 28, 1891.

' To the Members of the Hampton Battery Association.

' Gentlemen:

' The officers and members of Battery ' B ' send you greeting upon your anniversary, and assure you that the present artillery guard organization of the city has a high regard and esteem for the Association, and is proud of the record of Hampton Battery in the late war.

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‘ It is with these feelings that we respectfully and unanimously make the following request on your Association:

‘ That you would allow the name of “ Hampton Battery ” to be taken up by the present light artillery organization located in the western part of the State of Pennsylvania and assigned to the Second Brigade of the National Guard.

‘ You are probably aware that the official designation of our company is “ Battery B, ” of the Second Brigade; and that the name cannot be changed. At the same time, in all unofficial correspondence, and in the name by which the organization is called among our fellow citizens, we should be proud to have the heritage of the Hampton Battery as connected with our company; and I believe it will add to the *esprit de corps* of the organization, and I trust would be a further incentive to duty, should our Battery ever be called into service, to carry out the proud record which the old Hampton Battery has made for itself.

‘ Further, the membership of the Hampton Battery Association, we will very gladly carry upon the rolls of the Battery as honorary members, sending you all copies of our Battery orders in the same way that they are sent to the active members, inviting you to be present at any or all times at our drills in the Armory, the annual and semi-annual inspections, the annual encampments, and such other times as it would be of interest to your members to be with us.

‘ Assuring you that should your organization entrust us with the name of the “ Hampton Battery, ” we shall consider it a very great honor, and shall endeavor to earn your good will and comradeship in the future, I remain,

Very respectfully,

ALFRED E. HUNT,

Captain, Commanding Battery B, N. G. P.,

For the Officers and Men of Battery B.’

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“ On motion of R. E. Macoubray, the request was granted and the following letter ordered to be sent to Battery B:

Headquarters, Hampton Battery Association,
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 9, 1891.

‘ALFRED E. HUNT,

Captain Commanding Battery B, N. G. P.

‘ Dear Sir:

‘ Your letter of September 28th, to this Association, requesting that Battery “ B ” be allowed to adopt the name “ Hampton Battery,” was considered at the annual meeting last night, and was unanimously agreed to.

‘ A Committee to arrange the details of this matter will confer with you at as early a date as possible, ample notice of which will be given you or representatives of Battery “ B.”

Yours respectfully,

JOHN C. SHALER, JR.,

Secretary, Hampton Battery Association.’

“ Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: E. J. Wilkins, President; Amos S. Petrie, Vice President; Henry Hemple, Treasurer; John C. Shaler, Jr., Secretary.

“ After the regular routine business, we marched to Goodwin’s Restaurant and had our usual supper.”

“ Pittsburgh, Pa., October 21, 1892.

“ The Twelfth Annual Reunion and Thirty-first Anniversary was held this evening, Columbus Day, at the Armory of Hampton Battery ‘ B ’ Fifth Avenue Market House, with President E. J. Wilkins in the chair and twenty-seven members present.

“ The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Amos S. Petrie; Vice President, Alfred E. Hunt,

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of Battery 'B;' Treasurer, Henry Hemple; and Secretary, John C. Shaler, Jr.

"On account of the National Encampment of the G. A. R. to be held here it was deemed advisable not to hold a reunion next year, 1893.

"After the routine business was disposed of, we adjourned to an adjoining room where supper was served."

"Pittsburgh, Pa., September 11, 1894.

"The Thirteenth Annual Reunion and Thirty-third Anniversary was held at the residence of Comrade Robert Paul, 5323 Penn Avenue, by special invitation. President Petrie was in the chair and there were fifty-four members of Battery 'F' and ten members of Battery 'B' present.

"Before the business meeting a sumptuous repast was served by Mrs. Paul, and the comrades certainly did it justice.

"The Committee on the Carlisle Medal reported that the War Department had granted said medal about one year ago, and it was exhibited by the Secretary. The inscription reads as follows: 'The Congress to Casper R. Carlisle, of Battery 'F,' Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, for special bravery at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.'

"On the call for the election of officers, it was resolved that the present officers be continued for another year, and on motion the additional office of Quartermaster was created, which officer was to have charge of the reunions. George V. Marshall was unanimously elected to this position.

"Dr. J. L. Dunn, who was present, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association. Dr. Dunn was Division Surgeon to the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps, to which the Hampton Battery was attached during the winter of 1862-1863,

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and after Captain Hampton received his mortal wound at the Battle of Chancellorsville, gave him all the attention possible.

“On motion of William Clark a vote of thanks was extended to Comrade and Mrs. Paul for the splendid hospitality extended to the Association on this occasion.

“On motion of R. E. Macoubray a vote of thanks was tendered to Captain A. E. Hunt, of Hampton Battery ‘B,’ for hospitality and general courtesy extended to the members of the Association who were guests of the Battery during the late encampment at Gettysburg.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., January 30, 1897.

“A Special Meeting of the Hampton Battery Veteran Association was held this evening in the offices of Marshall Brothers, Diamond Street.

“The following letter was directed to be sent to Mrs. Nellie B. Shaler, widow of our Secretary, John C. Shaler, Jr., born 1843, died 1897, and the same to be entered on our minutes.

‘Headquarters, Hampton Battery ‘F’ and ‘B,’
Veteran Association, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

‘Mrs. Nellie B. Shaler,

‘Dear Madam:

‘We wish to express to you the sense of loss we feel as comrades of this Association in the removal of our friend, John C. Shaler, Jr.

“‘Judge,’ as we more familiarly knew him, was one of the Battery in the war, and exerted an influence for good among the boys when home restraints were relieved. His manly conduct, with its unconscious influences, won for him their grateful acknowledgment in the endearing title of ‘Judge.’ Through all the changing scenes of war and subsequent peace, we shall always remember his

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arduous and unselfish labor as Secretary of our Association and his genial warmheartedness at our annual reunions.

‘ We send this broken expression of our sympathy and appreciation and admiration of the noble qualities of our dear comrade, ‘ Judge.’

GEORGE V. MARSHALL,

ALFRED E. HUNT,

For Hampton Battery Veteran Association. ’ ”

“ Pittsburgh, Pa., October 1, 1898.

“ The Fourteenth Annual Reunion and Thirty-seventh Anniversary was held this evening in the Builders’ Exchange, 409 Market Street, with President Amos S. Petrie in the chair. William Clark was appointed to act as Secretary. There were twenty-four members present.

“ Comrade James Peters offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

‘ *Resolved*, that as Hampton Battery B, United States Volunteers, is to be mustered out of the United States service on November 17, 1898, after honorable service through the entire Spanish-American War, they shall be and are hereby incorporated with their entire membership into the Hampton Battery Veteran Association, their members becoming thereby associated with the original members of Hampton Battery “ F,” Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and subject to all rules and regulations of the Association and eligible to vote and hold office in the Association.’

“ On motion, Colonel Samuel W. Hill, W. C. Wallace, M. D., and Thomas J. Hamilton were elected honorary members of the Association.

“ On motion of James Stephenson, a vote of thanks was tendered to Samuel W. Hill, George V. Marshall, H. D. W.

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English, Matthew Preston, Alfred E. Hunt, and W. H. H. Wasson, the Committee of the Hampton Battery Relief Association, for their very efficient work on the return of Hampton Battery 'B' from Puerto Rico.

"On motion, George V. Marshall and William Clark were appointed a committee to secure a suitable testimonial for Mrs. Robert Paul, for her kindness in giving us the use of her house and for the very elegant banquet furnished at our last reunion held September 11, 1894.

"The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Alfred E. Hunt; Vice President, John B. McClelland, M. D.; Treasurer, Henry Hemple; Secretary, William Clark; Assistant Secretary, William T. Rees; and Quartermaster, George V. Marshall.

"On motion, adjourned and marched down stairs to Dimling's Dining Room, where an excellent repast was served."

"Pittsburgh, Pa., October 10, 1899.

"The Fifteenth Annual Reunion and Thirty-eighth Anniversary was held this evening. In the absence of the President and Vice President, William Clark, Secretary, called the meeting to order. There were twenty-four members of Battery 'F' and sixty-one members of Battery 'B' present.

"The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. E. J. Miller; Vice President, A. J. Hesser; Secretary, William Clark; Assistant Secretary, William T. Rees; Treasurer, Henry Hemple; and Quartermaster, George V. Marshall.

"The Committee on a Testimonial for Mrs. Robert Paul reported that they had procured a miniature solid gold badge similar to the metal badge of the Association, a five-pointed star with trefoil

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pendant, and called upon and presented it to her with the following address:

‘ Dear Mrs. Paul:

‘ At a meeting of the Hampton Battery Veteran Association held October 1, 1898, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

‘ “ *Resolved*, that George V. Marshall and William Clark be a committee to procure and present a suitable testimonial to Mrs. Robert Paul for her kindness in giving us the use of her home for our last reunion, September 11, 1894, and for the elegant banquet furnished upon that occasion.”

‘ We have the honor to be entrusted with this very pleasant duty, and on behalf and for the Association we hand you this token of our esteem and kind regards.

GEORGE V. MARSHALL,

WILLIAM CLARK,

Committee.’ ”

“ Pittsburgh, Pa., October 13, 1900.

“ The Sixteenth Annual Reunion and Thirty-ninth Anniversary was held in the Builders’ Exchange, Market Street, this evening. Assistant Secretary William T. Rees called the meeting to order, and in the absence of the President, Comrade James Peters was appointed President *pro tem*. The roll call showed seventy-one members present.

“ The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. A. J. Hesser; Vice President, Dr. B. Rush Park; Secretary, William Clark; Assistant Secretary, William T. Rees; Treasurer, Henry Hemple; and Quartermaster, George V. Marshall.

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“On motion, the officers were authorized to draw on the treasury to pay for a floral tribute at the death of every member.

“After several short addresses, we adjourned to Dimling’s Dining Rooms for supper.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 12, 1901.

“The Seventeenth Annual Reunion and Fortieth Anniversary was held this evening, with President A. J. Hesser presiding.

“The following officers were elected by acclamation: President, Dr. B. Rush Park; Vice President, Harry Lydick; Secretary, William Clark; Assistant Secretary, William T. Rees; Treasurer, Henry Hemple; and Quartermaster, George V. Marshall.

“The History Committee reported progress.

“After speeches we adjourned to Dimling’s for supper.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 11, 1902.

“The Eighteenth Annual Reunion and Forty-first Anniversary was held this evening with President B. Rush Park in the chair. Forty-two members were present.

It was announced that the following comrades, all of Battery F, had died during the year: Thomas C. Bushnell, John H. Cunningham, James Bassett, John G. Beatty, Jacob Steiner, and Dr. Edward J. Miller.

“All the officers of the preceding year were unanimously re-elected.

“After several short speeches we adjourned to Dimling’s for supper.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 3, 1903.

“The Nineteenth Annual Reunion and Forty-second Anniversary was held today in the Builders’ Exchange, Market Street. In the absence of the President, Secretary William Clark called the

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meeting to order and on motion, Comrade David Lewis was appointed President *pro tem*.

“ On motion, duly made and seconded, the Secretary, William Clark, was appointed Historian, with power to appoint three assistants.

“ The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Harry S. Lydick; Vice President, H. W. Alexander; Secretary, William Clark; Assistant Secretary, William T. Rees; Treasurer, Henry Hemple; and Quartermaster, George V. Marshall.

“ On motion, John Dimling was elected an honorary member of the Association.

“ After a few brief remarks we adjourned to Dimling’s for supper.”

“ Pittsburgh, Pa., October 8, 1904.

“ The Twentieth Annual Reunion and Forty-third Anniversary was held this evening in the Builders’ Exchange, Market Street, with President Harry S. Lydick in the chair. Fifty-one members were present.

“ The Committee on the History of the Battery reported progress.

“ The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. W. Alexander, President; D. B. Sullivan, Vice President; William Clark, Secretary; W. T. Rees, Assistant Secretary; Henry Hemple, Treasurer; and George V. Marshall, Quartermaster.

“ On motion, a committee consisting of Robert E. Macoubray, James Peters, and C. C. Arensberg, was appointed to petition the Legislature for an appropriation to place markers on the Battlefields of Chancellorsville and Antietam, on the positions occupied by the Battery.

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“After a few remarks by the members, we adjourned to Dimling’s for supper.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 7, 1905.

“The Twenty-first Annual Reunion and Forty-fourth Anniversary was held in the Builders’ Exchange, Market Street, with Vice President D. B. Sullivan in the chair and fifty-five members present.

“The following members were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing year: President, D. B. Sullivan; Vice President, Jacob Wills; Secretaries, William Clark and William T. Rees; Treasurer, Henry Hemple; and Quartermaster, George V. Marshall.

“Adjourned to Dimling’s for supper.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 8, 1906.

“The Twenty-second Annual Reunion and Forty-fifth Anniversary was held this evening in Curry College, Market Street, with President D. B. Sullivan in the chair and sixty-one members present.

“The Committee on Markers reported, and on motion was continued with the following additional members: George V. Marshall, Harry S. Lydick, and D. B. Sullivan.

“The following officers were unanimously elected: President, Jacob Wills; Vice President, Thomas J. Stewart; Secretary, William Clark; Assistant Secretary, William T. Rees; Treasurer, Henry Hemple; and Quartermaster, George V. Marshall.

“After a few stories and short speeches, Quartermaster Marshall led the way down stairs to supper. Taps.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 9, 1907.

“The Twenty-third Annual Reunion and Forty-sixth Anniversary was held this evening, with President Jacob Wills in the chair and sixty-one members present.

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“Comrade Burry was reported as having died since our last meeting.

“Colonel R. H. Fitzhugh, Chief of Artillery of the First Division of the Twelfth Corps, was made an honorary member of the Association.

“Officers were elected as follows: President, Thomas J. Stewart; Vice President, John T. Rowley; Secretary, William Clark; Assistant Secretary, William T. Rees; Treasurer, Henry Hemple; and Quartermaster, George V. Marshall.

“We then adjourned to Dimling’s for supper.”

“Pittsburgh, Pa., October 10, 1908.

“The Twenty-fourth Annual Reunion and Forty-seventh Anniversary was held at Curry Institute, 409 Market Street, this evening, with President Thomas J. Stewart in the chair, and forty members present.

“The deaths of E. J. Wilkins, of Battery F, and Melvin B. Ash, of Battery B, during the past year, were announced.

“The Committee on Markers at Chancellorsville and Antietam reported progress.

“The Committee on History reported progress and stated that the history was about compiled and ready for revising, and all that was needed now to complete the work was the money, and all members were requested to forward their subscriptions at once.

“On motion, duly made and seconded, the Treasurer was instructed to turn over to the Committee on History the balance he held in the treasury, amounting to \$247.

“On motion, Captain William T. Rees was designated as a Committee from Battery B to compile a history of said Battery for the purpose of incorporating it in the History of Battery F.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

“ The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John T. Rowley; Vice President, C. R. Henderson; all the other officers were re-elected.

“ We then adjourned to Dimling’s for supper.”

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ROBERT S. HAMPTON

WADE HAMPTON

W. T. DUNN *

JAMES D. MAGILL

R. H. FITZHUGH

S. W. HILL

ARCH. H. ROWAND, JR. .

THOMAS J. HAMILTON

JAMES THOMPSON *

JOHN DIMLING

JAMES STEPHENSON *

DAVID JONES

W. C. WALLACE, M. D.

* Deceased.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

CAPTAIN ROBERT B. HAMPTON.



CAPTAIN ROBERT B. HAMPTON was born at Rock Hill, Fauquier County, Virginia, November 19, 1814. After the death of his parents, at an early age, he made his home with a maiden aunt, Miss Kittie Shacklett, at her farm known as Yew Hill, situated near Warrenton.

While still a lad he followed his brother Wade to Pennsylvania, residing with him in Pittsburgh for a time. Later he engaged in the Commission Produce Business in Philadelphia, being a partner in the firm of Love, Martin & Company. In April, 1849, he retired from the firm and in the latter part of that month sailed for San Francisco. Captain Hampton resided in California for about ten years, carrying on his business as a merchant. He was also interested in mining. He took an active part in political and military affairs in California and was, in 1851, appointed one of the seven members of the "State Central Committee" by the Whig State Convention of California. This Committee, it appears from correspondence between Millard Fillmore and Captain Hampton, had immediate charge of Whig affairs in the Presidential Campaign of 1852. The turbulent and lawless element in San Francisco in the early days of the gold excitement was held in check only by severe and drastic measures, and the better classes of citizens found it necessary to regulate matters through military organizations and vigilance committees. Captain Hampton took a prominent part in these public affairs and was an officer of the First California Guard and a potent influence in the preservation of order.

Early in 1860, Captain Hampton returned to Pennsylvania, coming to Pittsburgh. At this time the petroleum trade was attracting general attention, and he became interested, spending

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much of his time in the oil regions with headquarters at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and it was while he was there that war broke out, and he determined to organize a battery and join the army. A commission was issued by Governor Curtin, dated November 9, 1861, to "R. B. Hampton, of Allegheny County, Pa., as Captain of Hampton's Light Artillery Company, said commission to hold from October 7, 1861." From that time forward until he fell at Chancellorsville, Captain Hampton's life was devoted to the Battery. He was a born commander and with the fortitude of a soldier possessed the chivalric nature of an honorable gentleman, and held the men of his battery in high esteem and almost paternal regard. He never married and his home was that of his brother, Wade, in Pittsburgh. He was greatly beloved and admired by his relatives for his kindness, cheerfulness and generosity.

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On March 24, 1863, Captain Hampton wrote home from camp near Aquia Creek, Virginia, as follows: "We had a jolly time in camp yesterday by the (my) company presenting their Captain with a splendid sword. We had patriotic speeches, etc., from General Geary and others. Of course I felt very much complimented." This sword he sent home "to keep for me until the war is over." It is a treasured possession of Captain Hampton's nephew, Robert S. Hampton, of Titusville, Pa. The following inscription is engraved upon the scabbard of the sword:

"Presented to
Captain R. B. Hampton by
the members of his Battery
as a token of their regard.

Middletown. Fought May 24, 1862.

Winchester. Fought May 25, 1862.

Rappahannock. Fought August 22, 1862.

White Sulphur Springs. Fought August 24, 1862.

Bull Run. Fought August 29 and 30, 1862.

Antietam. Fought September 17, 1862."

Again Captain Hampton wrote home, April 7, 1863: "I should like to get a furlough to go and see you all, but we may be ordered onward soon and I shall not anticipate such a pleasure until some decisive battle, which will certainly ensue before the first of May, and I wish to be in it by the side of General Hooker, who is a friend of mine."

The Captain's desire was never granted, as he was killed in the next battle, and in the family Bible appears this record: "Robert Brown Hampton was killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, on Sunday morning about eight o'clock."

Before the war the Captain was a member of the Duquesne Greys, an old military organization of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT S. HAMPTON.

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CAPTAIN EDWARD R. GEARY.

OUR BOY CAPTAIN.



EDWARD RATCHFORD GEARY was born at Salem, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1845, and was killed in the midnight battle at Wauhatchie, Tennessee, October 29, 1863, being only eighteen years and two months old when killed. His body was sent home and buried at New Salem, Pa.

He was mustered into Knap's Independent Battery E, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, as Second Lieutenant, on September 8, 1861. He was wounded at the Battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, on August 9, 1862. On July 16, 1863, he was promoted from Second to First Lieutenant, and was commissioned Captain of

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Hampton Battery F on October 20, 1863, but was killed before being mustered in. On March 13, 1865, he was breveted Major and Lieutenant Colonel.

While our Battery was encamped on Maryland Heights in the fall of 1863, Lieutenant Geary was unanimously elected Captain of Hampton Battery. His commission from the State of Pennsylvania, dated October 20, 1863, was forwarded to his father, General John W. Geary, then in command of the White Star Division of the Twelfth Corps. He had his son's commission in his pocket when Captain Geary was killed.

Captain Collins, in his History of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, of the Twelfth Corps, says:

“When the rays of the rising sun came over Lookout Mountain they fell with a mellow light upon the tall portly form of General Geary standing with bowed head on the summit of the knoll, while before him lay the lifeless form of a Lieutenant of Artillery. Scattered about were cannon, battered and bullet marked caissons and limbers, and many teams of dead horses in harness. There were many other dead, but none attracted his attention save this one. For he was his son. The men respected his sorrow and stood at a distance in silence while he communed with his grief. The Confederates had been instructed to pick off the artillerists. Lieutenant Geary had just sighted a gun and as he gave the command to fire, he fell dead with a bullet through his forehead.”

Captain Joseph M. Knap, of Knap's Battery, says: “Captain Geary was one of the bravest, most efficient and devoted soldiers that ever lived.” Post 236, G. A. R., County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, was named after him.

As Captain Geary was never mustered into the Hampton Battery his name does not appear on the rolls of the company, but the surviving members have very properly inscribed his name on the monument erected by them in the Allegheny City Park, to the memory of their fallen comrades.

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LIEUTENANT JOSEPH L. MILLER.

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SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH L. MILLER.



JOSEPH L. MILLER was a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., his parents being Reuben Miller, Jr. and Anna Mills. He was born September 1, 1841, and was educated in the public schools, principally in the old Second Ward, of which, J. B. D. Meeds was principal. After leaving school he was in the grocery business with Smith & Hunter. He enlisted in Hampton Battery on August 12, 1862, and was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, from the effects of which he died on August 9, 1863. He was buried in the Allegheny Cemetery.

Lieutenant Miller was a brave and gallant soldier, always at his post, and by his gentle and pleasing manners endeared himself to all the members of the Battery.

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FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH B. TODD.



JOSEPH B. TODD was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1820, and was mustered into Hampton Battery on October 8, 1861, as Sergeant. He was promoted to Lieutenant March 5, 1864, and was mustered out of the service on February 16, 1865. He was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and died from the effects of his wounds on March 6, 1865, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was buried in the Allegheny Cemetery.

Lieutenant Todd made his home in the old Lawrenceville District of Pittsburgh for many years, being engaged in the iron business with W. W. Wallace, on Liberty Street. He was a member of the old Duquesne Greys, a volunteer military organization of Pittsburgh, when he enlisted in the battery.

Lieutenant Todd was a brave and good soldier, always attended to his duty in a most honorable manner, and had the respect of all under him.

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LIEUTENANT JOSEPH B. TODD.

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DESCRIPTIVE LETTER.

LETTER FROM JOHN C. SHALER TO HIS SISTER.

In Camp, near Warrenton, Va., July 26, 1863.

My Dear Sister:

In accordance with a promise made you some time ago I hereby commence an account of our movements since leaving Fairfax Court House, June 25th, and up to the present time.

June 25th. About 9:30 A. M. at this date, we unexpectedly received orders to be ready for the road in twenty minutes. We were ready within the required time and marched about twenty minutes afterward, taking the Centerville pike. A short distance outside of the Court House a camp had been broken up but things not all removed. Among other articles that were lying around were the instruments of a brass band, consisting of about a dozen pieces and a bass drum. We boys charged on them instantly and each piece was soon in the hands of some one. It was a laughable sight to see the fellows puffing away without getting much noise or music from anything but the drum. Our merriment was at its height when lo! we were in turn charged on by the real and enraged musicians, followed by a volley of outlandish and incoherent words. At first there was some danger of a panic on our part, but finally we managed to retreat in good order and took up our line of march with the battery, amid the shouts of laughter of the balance of the company. This ended our would be soirée.

We left the pike about the middle of the day and by evening had reached a place called Drainesville. This vicinity has not been troubled much by the armies and presented all the signs of civilization, fine farms and plentiful crops, splendid houses and beautiful gardens, gentlemen and ladies, mischievous boys and pretty girls.

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Soon after passing the above place rain commenced to fall and it became so dark we could scarcely see to march, but still we kept on until the middle of the night, when we halted, left the horses harnessed, built large fires, got something to eat, laid ourselves down without covering, and in spite of the inclemency of the weather, slept soundly until morning.

June 26. We awoke this morning with the rain pattering in our faces, and a rather uncomfortable feeling caused by wet clothes. The cooks soon after had breakfast ready. That over we soon marched and a short time afterwards crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, into Maryland. After crossing we did not march far until we went into camp, pitched tents and made ourselves as comfortable as circumstances would admit. During the day I saw two umbrellas, the only ones I think I ever saw in the army. One belonged to a fancy little captain of a wagon train. He should have been cashiered for carrying it. The other belonged to a diminutive drummer boy and was, I suppose, the gift of some anxious friend—mother or sister perhaps. He should have been at home selling newspapers, instead of out wading through the mud.

The site of our camp was on a high hill near the river. We could see back through the country on the other side five or six miles, and over the whole length of road during the entire day could be seen a steady stream of wagons, moving this way. You can form some idea of the immense trains of this army when I tell you this one of many was thirty miles in length. We have a rainbow this evening.

June 27. We marched about nine o'clock this morning. In about an hour we reached a place called Poolsville. As we passed there was a large band playing some fine music. Pleasanton's cavalry came through about the same time. They also had a band

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and the two vied with each other till we could scarcely hear the rattle of our artillery above the music, and the doors and windows were lined with ladies. In Virginia the fair sex never make themselves visible when our armies are passing, but here they are patriotic.

We next passed through Barnsville, which is situated almost in the mountains and is a very nice place.

We passed through the mountains today and around the base of what is called "Sugar-loaf," a high peak of this range. The name "Sugar-loaf" I at first thought very inappropriate, but when we got properly in I found out the reason. The sides are very steep and covered with large rocks and small crooked trees. The peak is a very large conical rock and of a dazzling whiteness. Oh, it is grand, wild, and magnificent! It seemed to me as if it would have been a place chosen by some ancient baron to rear his castle. Our signal corps had a station there at the time, which could be seen for miles on either side.

Near evening we crossed the Monocacy River and then marched on to Frederick City. We reached this place by the time gas had been lit, so that the city presented quite a brilliant appearance.

Our Brigade had got behind the rest of the Reserve about a quarter of a mile from the city, and we were obliged to double quick to close the column. We went rushing in at a rattling pace. The rumble of the wheels caused a continuous echo; the numerous lamps produced a thousand flitting shadows; orderlies rushed about on horseback; officers shouted orders; and the men hurraed at the waving of handkerchiefs and flags. The whole was an exciting scene and very different from what the poor soldier is in the habit of seeing.

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We passed through and camped about three-quarters of a mile from the town.

June 28th. The morning is cloudy. This being Sunday a number of the boys went to the city church, but the greater part washed clothes, among them myself. About two-thirds of the fellows who said they were going to church it seems were going for whiskey instead, and came home quite tipsy, having managed to get it some place or other.

June 29th. Rain was falling fast this morning. We marched at nine o'clock. The rain ceased about ten and we had a chance to see the country as we passed, which was very pretty, covered by fine crops and inhabited by a patriotic people.

We passed through the towns of Waterville, Lee's Settlement, Woodsboro and Bruceville. At the latter place we went into camp.

June 30th. We marched at nine o'clock. The appearance of the country was about the same as what we had been passing through. Rain fell nearly all day. About the middle of the day we reached Taneytown and camped.

July 1st. Morning cloudy. We have orders that we will not march. This evening we have orders to put four days' rations in our haversacks, for the wagons must be sent to the rear, as a battle is expected soon. We also received orders to march at 4:00 A. M. tomorrow.

July 2d. Morning foggy. We were up at three and marched at four o'clock, taking the Gettysburg road for the battlefield, and double quicking about half the distance over a bad piece of road. When we came within sight of the battlefield we halted, parked and fed the horses, leaving them in harness.

About the middle of the day cannonading commenced and

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inside of an hour Lieutenant Chamberlain, of General Tyler's staff, came rushing up, exclaiming, "Captain Thompson, your battery to the front, countermarch and take the road to the right." We double quicked to the front and went into action amid a perfect shower of shells. The position we got, as well as those occupied by the other batteries, was a bad one, and was badly supported by infantry. After a couple of hours hard fighting we were compelled to fall back to the ground occupied by us in the morning. It had now become dark and both sides ceased hostilities. One of the guns manned by Thompson's men was deserted by them, and the horses ran off. A squad of our men tried to drag it from the field, but the nature of the ground would not allow, and we had to leave it on the field. Our loss was one man killed and several wounded.

July 3d. Morning cloudy and uncomfortable. The enemy, elated by the little success they had gained last evening, commenced firing soon after daylight this morning, giving some of their guns high elevation. We were about a mile from our front and some solid shot fell near us. The enemy, after blowing up a couple of limbers on our side, and our batteries not replying, ceased firing. Soon after this we again went into position and immediately commenced throwing up earthworks in front of our guns to protect us from ricocheting shot. These completed, we lay about our pieces waiting for the enemy to commence the attack. We then received orders that should the enemy commence firing not to fire until further orders. All this time we could see the enemy massing his batteries in front of us and preparing for a desperate duel. Some time after mid-day they opened on us with about sixty guns, and we, as ordered, lay down and let them peg away. It was awful to lie there as we did, for if anything is fearful it is to lie still while shot and shell are showering around; but let me be doing something and there is nothing I like better. In about half an hour after the

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enemy commenced, a horseman came rushing into our line shouting "open up these batteries, commence firing, by order of General Crawford." We all sprang to our posts and commenced in earnest. The roar of the artillery was awful and I think can be truly called one of the heaviest artillery fights on record.

It was some time before we could notice we were gaining any advantage, but finally their fire became weaker and soon after ceased altogether. We soon ceased also. We could again see them moving their now shattered batteries into new positions. That finished, it was but a short time until we could see a long line of their infantry coming out of cover and getting ready for a charge. Their artillery opened again, but we did not pay any attention to it but commenced shelling their infantry line as it charged, keeping it up until they came within canister range, when we used that freely. It checked them, and our infantry, seeing them waver, made a charge and drove them back. In about ten minutes they again charged, and when close enough we gave them double and treble canister and almost annihilated them. They again fell back. This ended the fighting for the day, having repulsed them at all points. About dusk, there being indications of rain, and relying on the infantry for a guard against surprise, we made ourselves comfortable. Today Captain Irish, Lieutenant Miller, Lieutenant Todd, and also several privates, were wounded.

July 4th. Morning cloudy. About five o'clock this morning we were relieved by another battery, after being on the field for thirty-six hours. We marched to the rear, pitched tents, and took our much needed repose. This was the only wet Fourth I ever knew of. There was not any fighting today. The enemy is said to be falling back. In examining my knapsack today I found a musket ball in it.

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July 5th. Raining this morning. Our army is beginning to move again this morning, as the enemy has retreated. At five o'clock P. M. we struck tents and marched, passing through Two-Taverns, Germantown and Littlestown. At the latter place we camped again about midnight.

July 6th. We were ordered to lie here today to give the balance of the army a chance to get away. Our proper place is in the rear during a march. We received a large mail today, the only one for some time. The men in the several batteries had orders not to leave their respective camps during the day, but there were too many pies and cakes in Littlestown for them to regard orders much, and they left as they pleased. General Tyler, hearing that his order had not been obeyed and becoming wroth thereat, sent a provost guard into town to arrest all that might be there, and also placed guards at the several entrances to the field in which the Reserve was camped, who arrested all the town guard missed. They were taken before the General, who administered a sound rebuke and sent them under guard to their several camps, hoping they would do better hereafter. I am sorry for all the good it did them though.

July 7th. We marched at seven o'clock toward Frederick City, passing through Taneytown, Bruceville and Woodsboro. The roads were very bad. We camped after dark near the latter place, in the midst of a heavy rain.

July 8th. Rain still falling this morning. Marched at noon and reached Frederick City about five o'clock. Here we for the first time heard of the capture of Vicksburg. We also learned of the execution of a spy who was well known to the whole army, but not in that capacity. Last winter he was in the camps at Aquia Creek and Falmouth getting subscriptions for company memorials, which from the appearance of the samples were very nice affairs.

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Our whole company had subscribed. It seems since he was proven a spy and met his just fate that his name was Richardson. He seemed like a very shrewd fellow.

July 9th. At noon today we again marched, taking the Hagerstown road. We passed through Middletown, over South Mountain, and through Boonsboro. By some mistake we almost marched through the picket line. We then had to march back through the town again before we could camp. It was then dark.

We passed over the South Mountain battlefield today. Most of the ground is under good crops, but there are still a good many indications of a hard battle,—buildings pierced, trees cut off by shells, old bayonet fragments, etc., lying around, and the still more melancholy sight of long lines of graves in different parts of the field. In the mountains there are still the remains of a large pile of rebel knapsacks, which they were obliged to leave in their retreat. The scenery in the mountains is quite picturesque, wild and rugged, and I will not soon forget the impression it made on me.

July 10th. This morning was dark and lowering, with an occasional dash of sunshine, reminding one of the flashing eyes of some demon in joyful anticipation of the fearful scenes which were to transpire today. This scene was the melancholy accident caused by the accidental discharge of one of the pieces that I wrote to you of on the same date. About four o'clock we broke camp and moved a few miles and again camped, passing through Boonsboro. Evening clear.

July 11th. We marched again this morning, still on the Hagerstown road, to a point called Benevola (scare up your Latin) where we went into park, pitched tents and made ourselves comfortable. There was a heavy cavalry fight here yesterday.

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July 12th. Morning foggy. At an old mill dam here we found a splendid place for washing. The chute is old and decayed, and the water comes through in innumerable jets. A person standing under becomes well cleaned in a few minutes. I took my Sunday wash here. A thunder storm today.

July 13th. This morning we broke camp and moved up to the left of our line of battle, as there was an attack expected there. After we had been lying here a while the discovery was made that our services were not needed and we were ordered back to camp. It was mighty pleasant to be hauled around this way and then have to pitch tents in a rain storm. We managed to make ourselves comfortable after carrying off nearly every shock from a rye-field. So much for red tape.

July 14th. Morning cloudy. Today I saw a number of the militia of which the newspapers were speaking so much. Such a green set I never did see. Old soldiers were just stuffing them. It seemed to me strange how a sane man could believe them. Yet they were filling their note books with all that was told them. Evening cloudy.

July 15th. We marched at 5:00 A. M., passing through Boonsboro, Middletown, Jefferson, and Petersville. The roads, on account of the much rain lately and numerous trains passing over, were very bad. We camped near Berlin on the Potomac.

July 16th. We understand we will lie here for a few days. I saw today that which will prove that the "cute Yankee" will make money no matter where situated. It was a chap going about from camp to camp, a rough barber's stool on his back and other necessities in a haversack, giving a shave and a cut for fifteen cents each or twenty-five cents for both. He was filling his pockets too, for customers were plenty.

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July 17th. Raining this morning. Nothing of interest today.

July 18th. March at eight o'clock. We crossed into the sacred soil again today at Berlin. I believe the army was glad to get back into Virginia again, for they do not want to do their fighting in a loyal State. We passed through Lovettsville today, marched about five miles and camped.

July 19th. We marched at eight o'clock. The only town we passed through today was Wheatland. About ten miles further on was Purcellville, near which we camped. The fields in this section of country are not under cultivation, but are partly evergreen with dewberries. I got into a patch today the like of which I never saw. The vines were so thickly matted a person could scarcely get through, and the berries were in such quantities I might say that they covered the ground. I sat in one place and picked my cap full. They are as large as Lawton Blackberries. The soldiers are living off them. They pick a tinful and then milk some cow, making berries and cream good.

July 20th. We marched at nine o'clock. At Purcellville this morning a suspicious character who could not give a good account of himself and told several conflicting stories, was put under arrest as a spy. We marched and camped today again at a place called Union, which is very inappropriate as far as the sentiments of the people are concerned. The day has been very warm and roads bad. Evening clear.

July 21st. A heavy rain this morning, but it soon ceased and the weather cleared off. Nothing of interest today.

July 22d. Marched at noon. When we had marched about two miles we halted for a short time on a high hill, from which there

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was an extensive view of surrounding country. Here and there could be seen a village peeping out from amongst the trees, and bordered by some stream whose meanderings were lost among the distant hills. The country was dotted over with clumps of timber, and seemed well situated for agricultural purposes. But little was under cultivation, on account of the war. We did not march more than five miles until we again camped. Our camp today had one great attraction, viz: a deep run in which we were enabled to get a swim.

July 23d. Marched at eight o'clock. The country through which we passed today was uninteresting. We marched about ten miles and camped at White Plains. This evening we heard cannonading. It seems Mosby managed to burn part of the 12th Corps train and some batteries were shelling him out of a piece of woods where he had taken cover.

July 24th. We lay in camp today until near evening. Marched at dusk for Warrenton, which we reached just as the gray streak of dawn appeared. This march was very fatiguing, both on man and beast. The roads were so miserably bad the cannoneers could not ride, and it was very slavish to go plunging through mud holes and over banks in our endeavors to keep pace with the carriages. The drivers were so sleepy they could scarcely see what they were doing, almost running out of the road at times. We passed Warrenton and parked.

July 25th. We fixed up in a permanent manner today, expecting and hoping we will stay for some time.

It is a month today since we left Fairfax Court House, and since then we have not been forty-eight hours in one camp, but on the move nearly all the time.

JOHN C. SHALER.

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OUR LITTLE STRING BAND.



IN THE History of Hampton Battery "Our Little String Band" is a significant feature and possesses a tenacious hold upon our affections. It was organized in 1862, and was composed of the following members:

C. C. ARENSBERG, Leader and Violin

GEORGE V. MARSHALL, Second Violin and Guitar

JAMES WILSON, Cornet

GEORGE RITCHIE, Flute and Piccolo

ALONZO CAVITT, Bass Viol

EDMUND J. WILKINS, Guitar and Violin

FRANK A. MERRICK, Flute

The effort to revive some of the latent music and "lost chords" of this little band has resulted in bringing to light these reflections on the times and events in and about Aquia Creek, where our Battery was in winter quarters during 1862 and 1863.

Aquia Creek Landing, at the time of the war and before, was the railroad terminal between Richmond and Aquia Creek, a branch of the Potomac. At this point boats connected with the railroad for Washington, D. C., a distance of about forty miles. This was a very busy place while the army was encamped here, as was also the vicinity between this part of the country and Falmouth after the disastrous Battle of Fredericksburg and the "Mud March" following.

On the Potomac River, about three-quarters of a mile below Aquia Creek, another boat landing was built. This was used for the unloading of forage, ammunition, commissary stores, etc. It was

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called by "U. S. Yankees" Ubedam Landing. Some of the piles of its ruins yet remain, and the place is still known in the neighborhood by its wartime nickname. A railroad, built on piles, connected it with the old Aquia Creek steamboat landing.

Along this little branch railroad the engineers and train hands lived with their families. They had comfortable, portable houses which were sent down and erected by the government. There was quite a small colony of them, mostly from Massachusetts. Our band was often invited to spend the evening with these people. They always had something good to eat. We occasionally contributed flour, sugar, coffee, etc. to their supplies, while we enjoyed their good apple dumplings, biscuit, and snitz or dried apple pies.

There was a prevalence of pine trees in this locality, and we soon had our little houses built. We used the pine boughs to make shelter stables for our horses.

During our stay in these winter quarters, we entertained guests from dear old Pittsburgh. Boxes came to us by Adams Express, filled with "pies and things." Oysters and fish we got in great quantities from the Potomac and the adjacent streams. Some of the boys were excellent cooks, and we certainly did live on the fat of the land.

A circumstance of the hour was Mrs. Teese's visit to her sons in this camp. She kindly volunteered to darn the stockings of any of the boys who would bring them to her cabin. At roll call, Orderly Robert Paul informed the company of this offer. It was washday in camp, and the good old lady was fairly forced to leave her quarters in order to make room for the socks that came pouring in from the one hundred and sixty members of the Battery.

While we were here, many of the boys were granted furloughs to visit their homes, and on their return, they were always well laden with articles for their less lucky companions.

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When our band was organized we were short a bass, so we all chipped in, and when E. J. Wilkins secured a furlough, he brought one back with him. We were somewhat at a loss to know how to take care of it. One night we were out serenading. The ground was white, and in passing along through the hospital tents, near the camp, we saw a coffin in the snow. Some one took off the cover and found the bass "just fit it." We took the gruesome thing back to our camp that night, and sawed off the lower end. It made an excellent case. It was carried in our wagon until a few days before the Battle of Gettysburg. Then it was left, with the rest of our instruments, with a family named McAllister, in the village of Taneytown, Maryland, not far from Gettysburg.

Many are the episodes connected with the string band of Hampton's Battery. It afforded us participation in endless schemes of frolic, as well as in gatherings of hallowed memory, and beguiled the monotony of many a tedious hour and dull day.

Sometimes we were joined by other bands from regiments and batteries in the neighborhood. The One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, from Erie, Pa., was camped near us. They had a brass band in their regiment, and played with us many a time.

We often serenaded the several corps and brigade commanders, and occasionally were invited to play at the headquarters of the general officers. At these recreations we were treated to the best that could be had.

On one occasion, during the time we were in these winter quarters, General Joseph Hooker, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, was on his way from Washington to his headquarters near Falmouth, and stopped over to see Captain Hampton. The Captain had other friends there to meet General Hooker, among whom were General John W. Geary, Commander of the Second Division, Twelfth Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, General

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Thomas L. Kane, brother of the explorer, and Commander of the Bucktail Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Corps, and General Greene, Commander of Greene's Brigade. Generals Hooker, Geary and Kane and Captain Hampton (an old forty-niner) had all been members of the Vigilance Committee of California before the war. Our band had a busy time on that occasion helping to entertain the Captain's old comrades and other friends. Their stories and reminiscences delighted us as we witnessed their great pleasure in being again in each other's society. Surely we remember one remark our Captain made that night. In addressing his distinguished guests, and naming each and his high office in his country's service, he said: "And I, Bob Hampton, Commander of Hampton's Battery, would not exchange places, my dear comrades, with any of you." It is needless to say that the little band played longer, louder and stronger than ever, for we knew our Captain said what was in his heart.

In the midst of these associations is the memory of Chancellorsville. After this battle we returned to our old camp at Aquia Creek, but it had no interest for us now. With the loss of our beloved Captain, and other comrades, the depletion in men, horses, guns, caissons and everything else, we were a sad and sorry looking Battery.

Our Battery's last engagement in the Chancellorsville campaign was on the north side of the Rappahannock, at United States Ford. We were protecting the pontoon raisers. How it did rain! The men stood to the guns and kept up such a warm shelling all through the night and following morning that the enemy could not, and would not dare to bring their batteries into action. Knap's, Thompson's and Hampton's Batteries, or what was left of them, were there, helping to save from damage our engineers and infantry, who were the last to leave the enemy's side of the river.

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Beautifully situated on the bluff on the north side of the river where our Battery was planted was a farm of three or four hundred acres, highly cultivated and improved. One of the members of our Battery, Jacob Rosensteel, was so well impressed with the farm that he bought it shortly after the war and still owns it.

The music was pretty well driven out of us by this time. We lost interest in the little organization during this period of its history. After returning to the old camp at Aquia Creek, a few days after the battle of Chancellorsville, the weather cleared up, the roads became dry, and as the landscape took on the varied tints of early summer, men and horses began to feel better, and the band got together again.

Before long, however, we were moved to another camp at White Oak Church, nearer to Fredericksburg. We always called this place Camp Dusty. Our band held meetings here, and the music helped to alleviate the sadness of our late experiences.

At Camp Dusty the Vermont Brigade of the Sixth Corps gave a ball. It was a gala entertainment. Many friends of the Vermonters were there from Yankeeland. Our band helped to furnish the music. Unfortunately, Arensberg, our leader, had his fingers crushed that day, and could not be on hand. We did the best we could under the circumstances, and managed to satisfy the Vermonters, who thought we had a pretty good little band.

When the Hampton Battery passed through Taneytown, on the way to Gettysburg, we were forced to say good bye to "our little string band." The instruments were hard to take care of while on the march. While camping in that town, the McAllister family were very kind to us. Our tents were pitched back of their house. When we marched on they took care of our music boxes, and in course of time shipped them back to Pittsburgh, with the exception of a guitar, which two of the young ladies brought to its owner in

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West Building Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. The event of the marriage of one of the daughters of the family interested some of us about that time.

In collecting data for our History, the recollection of this circumstance, and also the memory of a dinner given at their house and attended by many of the officers on the army's return from Gettysburg, and to which they invited a number of us, form the medium by which we have again come in touch with two of the surviving members of that family, whose great kindness the Hampton Battery boys remember with gratitude.

Through the courtesy of the postmaster of Taneytown, two daughters of Alexander McAllister were located. A letter written by one of them to one of our members in the interest of the Hampton Battery History, is herewith appended:

“ December 14, 1908.

“ Dear Sir:

“ Sister and I received your letter Saturday morning and we are pleased to know that you have not forgotten us, and desire to renew our acquaintance. It therefore gives me great pleasure to write you in reference to the past. Yes, my father, Alexander McAllister, lived one mile west of Taneytown. Father died in 1883; my mother in 1880.

“ I remember with pleasure the day you refer to; quite a number dining with us, and as one of the party left he said to my father, ‘ You will hear from me.’ So in quite a short time father received a paper (I think from Pittsburgh). It told of the army's movements from Virginia into Maryland, and then encamping in and around Taneytown. It spoke of many dining at our house, ‘ White Cottage,’ and by way of a little courteous flattery spoke of the dinner being served by the hands of his (Alexander McAllister's) fair

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daughters, Miss Mary and Miss Eliza. I only mention this by way of recalling some of the past. On the evening of the first of July, General Meade, who had his headquarters in and near Taneytown, was ordered with his men to go at once to Gettysburg; and a sad time it was. The men who were in and around our house were greatly depressed for they feared there would be trouble ahead, or great distress, which there surely was. On the third of July, General Lee found his cause a hopeless one, and he and his poor broken up army returned to Virginia. On their return from Gettysburg we had many callers, many of whom had been there previous to going to Gettysburg.

“ You spoke of my sister’s marriage. Yes, she was married on the 19th of November, 1863, the day that the National Cemetery at Gettysburg was dedicated. And how many changes have taken place since then!

“ Sister unites with me in extending you an invitation when you come to Washington to come to see us.

“ Hoping this will find you well, I am,

Respectfully your friend,

ELIZA McALLISTER GARDNER.

MRS. WILLIAM P. GARDNER,

914 I Street, N. W.,

Washington City, D. C.

GEORGE V. MARSHALL,

Hampton Battery, U. S. A.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.



WE ARE often asked to relate events that happened nearly half a century ago about our adventures while in the service, and our description of daily occurrences is apt to be received with a great deal of allowance.

The story of this adventure has often been told but never to my recollection has been written, and it refers to three misguided young members of the Hampton Battery, none of whom had reached his nineteenth year.

In order to appreciate our position it will be necessary for me to give a little history of Mobly and his followers. Harpers Ferry was at that time under the command of General Stevens. He frequently sent out scouting parties with Lieutenant Pearson in command. They had several encounters with the bushwhackers but Mobly was elusive enough to get out of reach. There was a general order issued against General Mobly and Billy the Frenchman, for murder, with a reward for their capture dead or alive. My impression was that these murders were committed without the usual provocation of war, but were the result of their dashing out on unfortunate stragglers of the Federal Army. I always had a contempt for this mode of warfare, but this gang would rather shoot to kill than be burdened with the care of prisoners. It was therefore a good guess that Mobly would not be taken alive. Billy the Frenchman was captured by one of the scouting parties and brought into Harpers Ferry and hanged the same day, by authority of General Sheridan, who was in the Valley of the Shenandoah on his tour of devastation under orders from Grant to destroy everything that he could not use. The telegram to Sheridan after the capture was, "We have caught Billy the Frenchman." The laconic reply

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was "Hang Billy the Frenchman this afternoon at two o'clock. Signed, Sheridan."

One of Mobly's victims who was shot and left for dead on the field in Loudon County, Virginia, was Sergeant Stewart, one of Pearson's scouts, whom Mobly knew very well from frequent encounters. This man was taken to the hospital supposed to be mortally wounded, but he recovered and returned to his command at Harpers Ferry. Knowing that Mobly was still uncaptured he asked for permission to look him up. Permission was granted and he crossed the river and laid in wait for him, knowing that he visited his mother who lived on a farm less than a quarter of a mile from our picket line. As morning was breaking he was rewarded by seeing Mobly and a companion riding towards the house. He waited until he came close enough for mutual recognition, when he cried, "Halt!" Mobly turned and seeing the aim of Stewart, cried: "I am a dead man," and was shot and instantly killed. His companion was wounded, but made his escape. Stewart brought the body of Mobly into Harpers Ferry strapped on his own horse, with his head on one side and his feet on the other. He threw the remains over the fence in front of General Stevens' headquarters, evidently well pleased with his morning's work.

While in the hospital Stewart told the attendants that he was sure to settle the score with Mobly when he got well enough to travel. He provided himself with plenty of rations, and among his guns was a repeating carbine, with which he shot him. He laid his plans so well that Mobly was caught like a rat in a trap.

In order to understand the narrative fully we will have to go back to the disastrous campaign of the Army of the Potomac ending with the Battle of Chancellorsville. Two months later occurred the memorable Battle of Gettysburg. The Battery had

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through losses and other causes been temporarily disabled, and while waiting for guns, etc., we were assigned to guard and picket duty. On Sunday, September 11th, William F. Hood, George Noble and myself took a stroll on the outside of the picket line. I armed myself with a Colts six shooter, while my comrades were armed with Springfield rifles, notwithstanding the fact that had become apparent to us, that artillerymen armed with muskets were more dangerous to each other than to the enemy. We were aware of the band of bushwhackers that infested Loudon County on the south side of the Shenandoah River. We made up our minds that if we would meet Captain Mobly and his band we would just kill them. Had we been successful, Falstaff would not be in it with the stories we could have told in relating the adventure.

The details of our capture was a deep humiliation to us. The first indication of an enemy was a volley of pistol shots. The ping of the bullets was uncomfortably close. After getting sight of the enemy, both Hood and Noble brought their guns to an aim, but they did not fire as they were by this time on a gallop toward us, Mobly in the lead with a revolver in each hand. We all jumped the fence, expecting to get into the shelter of the woods. I fired two shots from my revolver, after which there was a regular fusillade of bullets. Fortunately for us, none were wounded. Hood and Noble were holding their guns with their right hand on the trigger. Mobly yelled to them to break their muskets, at the same time firing his revolver at short range and wounding Hood in the arm. He then pointed his revolver at me with the command to hand my revolver to him. He seemed very suspicious of every movement of our hands, and kept his gun on us until we turned over what money we had.

It was a brief and thrilling experience, more so than any engagement we were ever in. We were each compelled to march

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beside a horse and rider. I had the honor of being escorted by Mobly, while Hood and Noble were guarded by his two companions. There were others in the rear and from the talk of an old farmer who was an onlooker we did not think much of his sincerity. When he detailed to us what he might have done we had little to say, realizing that we were in a tight place.

The members of the Battery always treated Mrs. Mobly with uniform kindness, buying milk and other necessities from her. This circumstance had its weight in getting our freedom. Hood's wound was bleeding and painful, and we had to make frequent stops to give him relief. My mind was full of schemes for making our escape. Mobly said we would have to go to Libby Prison, but for my part I was optimistic in regard to our disposal, thinking it was as much a problem to our captor as to ourselves. We also felt sure an armed party from the detail would start after us.

After walking a short distance the Captain dismissed us with threats of dire punishment if we did not treat his people right. We concluded he had the floor and kept a discreet silence. But I have always maintained that we were lucky to get off so well. We were gladly welcomed by our comrades, who had concluded that we had been captured or met a worse fate.

I am the only survivor of the trio. Hood died in Pittsburgh about five years after the war, and Noble only a few years ago.

DAVID LEWIS.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

THE STOVE PIPE CANNON.



THE FOLLOWING incident occurred on the Harrisonburg and Winchester pike while the Hampton Battery was retiring from Harrisonburg to Williamsport, Maryland, covering the retreat of Banks' army.

We made a dummy cannon out of a piece of stove pipe and the front carriage of a wagon, and placed it in the middle of the road. When the enemy discovered the dummy they thought the Union Army had turned upon them, and halted the entire Confederate Army until they could reconnoiter. When they discovered that they had been deceived they did not leave enough of the dummy to fill a match box. This piece of strategy held up the enemy until we had retreated to Cedar Creek.

We were again cut off at Cedar Creek. Our Captain asked Lieutenant Colonel Tompkins to support our battery, but he refused. We stood there undecided what to do until an unknown guide led us down the back road to Winchester toll-gate, where we broke through the enemy's skirmish line and returned to our own army. We went into formation of battle and remained there all night. The next morning the whistle on a locomotive led them to believe that we were getting reinforcements and they halted long enough to allow us to retreat to Martinsburg, Virginia. We had no more skirmishes until we left Williamsport.

When General Banks saw the Battery in line of battle the next morning, he asked whose battery it was and when told that it was Hampton's said that he thought it had been captured and asked how we escaped. We told him that we had broken through the enemy's lines at Winchester toll-gate with the loss of only the battery wagon and forge.

JAMES VANZANT.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM HASTINGS.



ON THE issuance of President Lincoln's call for additional troops, I and fifty-two others left Pittsburgh on the evening of August 12, 1862, to join the Hampton Battery. After being examined by Dr. Edward Simpson, we gathered at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at the foot of Washington Street, and under the command of Lieutenant Harbours and the then Mr. Miller, proceeded to Harrisburg. After another examination we received our uniforms and started to join Captain R. B. Hampton's Battery. We met them on our way to Front Royal, where we received a cordial reception. The Captain told us not to swear as he did enough of it for the whole Battery, and that he had promised our parents and friends that he would be responsible for our conduct.

In a day or two after joining the Battery, the Confederates on the opposite side of the Rappahannock River started an artillery fight at Warrenton Springs. They were stationed near Jefferson, where there was some of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. We had not been in action long until William Hastings was wounded in both legs, one above and the other below the knee. A rough looking personage from California strayed along and cut them off, I assisting as well as I could, and administering the anesthetic. It was the first surgical operation I had seen. I have witnessed many since.

We took poor Hastings to a log cabin of one room and an attic. I found a loaded musket and a half-barrel of hard tack in the loft. After putting up a yellow flag, I dismissed the two-wheeled ambulance and driver. Captain Hampton sent Crofut, one of our men, to stay with me and wait on us. The poor fellow was very much afraid of being taken prisoner, and after he had cleaned some things for us I sent him back to the Battery, but he went to his home

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in Connecticut, and did not return until the issuance of President Lincoln's proclamation pardoning deserters.

I used the musket to good advantage, shooting a guinea fowl in the neck, which caused a constriction of the esophagus, and the poor bird surrendered and was soon plucked, and made into soup for my poor patient. The next day Lieutenant George, of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, and two of his men came up and wanted to know what I had in the cabin. I told him, and he recognizing me as a brother Mason, treated me kindly and sent me some whiskey, which I needed very much for Hastings. A colored woman had sent me some turpentine which enabled me to keep the maggots out of his wounds.

I carried in a belt around my waist, tea, quinine, etc. I made some tea, and seeing a sugar bowl on the shelf, added what I believed to be sugar, but which proved to be salt.

I told Lieutenant George that I would like to keep my horse, and he promised to let me have it, but two nights afterward it was taken away.

Delirium set in on the third day, and then death came and took him. I found a five dollar bill in the pocket of his jacket, and used it to pay for the digging of his grave and burying him. I wrote to his mother giving her the location of his grave, which was under a tree not far from the cabin.

I heard that General Wade Hampton was at Warrenton Court House with his cavalry, and I walked there and reported to him. He treated me as I expected and told his adjutant to give me dinner. He also gave me a written pass to report to Major General McLaws' Division of the Confederate Army, which was expected at Warrenton Court House. I met it near the Springs and reported to Brigadier General Barksdale, who lent me a shawl and placed me under guard of his men. The next morning I proceeded to the Court House under guard of a cavalryman. When we were near the town I was taken to the Division Commander. Here a Major

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undertook to bluff me, and I told McLaws that, although a prisoner, I would not submit to it, and he put a stop to all rudeness. I was first locked up in a church and then in the Court House at Warrenton. This was after the second battle of Manassas, and when the prisoners and citizens, as well as the soldiers, were assembled, we trudged on the railroad track to Gordonsville. On the way we met President Davis on an observation car propelled by hand.

The next morning we were put on freight cars with the privilege of sitting down on our thumbs. I secured a place near a barrel of crackers and about two yards from President Davis, whose conversation, when the train was not in motion, I could easily hear. He was a well educated and most interesting man, as Craven's "Jeff. Davis in Prison" will tell you. Dr. Craven was his attending physician at Fortress Monroe. Davis knew the natural history of our whole Atlantic coast.

By dusk we were drawn up in line before a tobacco warehouse, Libby Prison, and searched for counterfeit Confederate money. They fortunately skipped me, as I had a counterfeit five dollar bill in my pocket. We were confined in the top (third) story of the building on the corner of a street running through to the James River. The food was plain and dear. The women of Richmond, to my surprise, brought us, while in line, loaves of bread. God bless them. I thanked them, and they told me they wished to follow the Golden Rule with us, as we ought to do with their sons and husbands in Northern Prisons. The notorious Lieutenant Ross was our keeper. Citizens with us asked me to request him to allow me to take letters for them. "Damn them," said Ross, "we consider them as spies; you soldiers will, I hope, soon be exchanged."

Children came up the steps and offered us salt at fifty cents a tablespoonful. On the way to Gordonsville we met some cars loaded with salt which they had captured from us. I took my dough on a piece of tin to a fence and dabbed it against the salt in the car and so got salt without being assaulted or even sworn at.

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After about three weeks we were, with the exception of the spies, taken to Harrison's Landing, where I fortunately secured an Infantry overcoat which some one had cast off, but true blue. I shall never forget my disappointment on being sent back the first day, nor my intense delight at seeing the Star Spangled Banner on our steamer at Harrison's Landing the next day. We saw the masts of our two frigates which had been rammed near Fortress Monroe. At Annapolis I quietly passed the guards and spent part of a day in the city. A New York Regiment destroyed the large and good sutler's establishment. I never saw a cleaner sweep of everything. You would not know the frame building was ever there. At Washington I slipped past the guard and proceeded to Maryland Heights, where our Battery was. Captain Hampton made it all right and as I got a pension in October, 1907, there is no score against me at the War Department.

FRANK S. BAKEWELL.

SOME REMINISCENCES.



MAY BE able to suggest one or two incidents that were overlooked in preparing the history. I remember the first raid the new section, which had been mustered in on August 12, 1862, took part in. It was from Bolivar Heights out into the valley toward Berryville. What a good time we had and how the Battery looked on the way back to camp. The men's necks were garlanded with sausages; little live porkers were squealing on the caissons; and chickens were squawking everywhere. Every man was loaded to the guards.

Then there was an incident occurred on Bolivar Heights which strongly portrayed the all powerful assimilating influence of army life. Will Atwood, Halsey Williams and myself, fresh from the nurture of good homes and careful parents and the culture of well regulated Sunday Schools, determined, as winter was coming on, that

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it was absolutely necessary that we should have a shingle roof to cover our shanty. With this end in view, we procured a mule team and wagon and started for the town of Harpers Ferry. On the way we came upon a deserted house, the siding of which had been torn down and the roof rested on the bare studding. "Here we are," said Williams, "the very thing we want." Wholly unconscious of any wrong, of course, because of the atmosphere, new to us, but strongly influential, every blessed son of us got busy with saw and hatchet and soon the roof was down and after a good deal of hard work was placed upon the wagon. Then came another placing. The provost guard came along and placed us all under arrest. Shame and humiliation took possession of us, self-respect was at zero, and the guard house was looming in the distance. The fact that the guard could not take a roof to the guard house saved our bacon long enough to send word to Captain Hampton, who sent Lieutenant Todd to our rescue. In impressive and beautiful language, he set forth the guileless innocence of his Sunday School boys with such good effect that the guards, with tears in their eyes, ordered the whole outfit to camp, with the threat that if any of us were caught in that part of the town again it would go hard with us. On arriving at camp we were summoned to the Captain's quarters, and he said things as only he could say them. "Only a few weeks in the service," said he, "and under arrest for stealing a house. What will you take before you are through," and then the air was blue for about ten minutes, and chills, such as the fear of baths never produced, chased each other up and down the boys' spines so that they were hardly able to put the roof in position upon their little cabin. But we got the roof up at last and were comfortable all winter.

We always liked to play practical jokes on the Sutler. On the way to Gettysburg, the lynch pin slipped, seemingly at least, in his wagon and the wheel came off. To get the Battery past we had to upset the wagon over the bank, and of course guard his stock. No one ever enjoyed these little incidents more than we did and do to-day.

BENJAMIN R. PARKE.

History of
HAMPTON BATTERY B

NATIONAL GUARD OF
PENNSYLVANIA IN
WAR WITH SPAIN
1898



WITH COMPLETE ROSTER

HAMPTON BATTERY.

CAPTAIN ALFRED EPHER HUNT.



CAPTAIN ALFRED EPHER HUNT was born at East Douglass, Massachusetts, March 31, 1855. He was a descendant in the eighth generation of William Hunt, who in 1635 came from Salisbury, England, and settled at Concord, Massachusetts. His mother was Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, the well known temperance worker. He graduated from the Boston Institute of Technology in the class of 1876. In 1878 he was married to Maria T. McQuesten, of Nashua, New Hampshire, who, with one son, Roy Arthur, survives him. Immediately after graduating from the Institute of Technology he entered upon an active business career as a mining and metallurgical engineer. In 1881 Captain Hunt located in Pittsburgh, Pa., and in a remarkably short time he reached the very first rank among mining engineers, chemists, and metallurgical experts. His reputation as such soon became international. At the time of his death he had been President of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Vice President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the American Society of Civil Engineers, was a member of the British Iron and Steel Institute and of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain.

He was a Thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Shrine and had been Eminent Commander of Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar.

Among business men he was a leader and an organizer. In business he was a skillful manager, having administrative ability of the highest order. He was one of the controlling stockholders of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory and the organizer and leading spirit in the control of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, engaged in the production of aluminum. To Captain Hunt more than to any other one man is due the credit for the large output and general use of aluminum in America today. At his death at the very early age

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CAPTAIN A. E. HUNT, HAMPTON BATTERY B, N. G. P.

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of forty-four years, he ranked in Pittsburgh as one of her first citizens.

Military tastes and abilities were his. At twenty-one years of age he had been promoted from private to Captain of a company in the Ninth Massachusetts, a National Guard Regiment, passing through all the lower positions in the company. On his removal from Boston to Nashua, New Hampshire, he resigned his commission in the Massachusetts Regiment, but immediately enlisted in a New Hampshire Regiment and was soon made First Sergeant and shortly after that was elected Captain of the company. In 1881, on locating in Pittsburgh, he resigned his commission in the New Hampshire Regiment. In 1884, Battery B, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was organized. Captain Hunt again enlisted as a private and a few days later was elected Captain of that organization, which position he held, being re-elected from time to time, until the Battery was mustered out of the service of the United States at the close of the war with Spain, November 17, 1898. In military matters he was able. As a disciplinarian he was severe but fair. He grasped every situation quickly and went straight to the core of every proposition with little regard for ceremony and "red tape." His men loved and respected him and always had full faith in his ability in every situation.

During all his life Captain Hunt was a most untiring worker, having a capacity for work equaled by few men. In addition to giving close personal attention to every business enterprise in which he was interested, and to his Battery, he was a live, active, working member of every organization or society to which he belonged.

He died April 26, 1899, beloved and respected by all who knew him, from a complication of diseases resulting from exposure during his campaigns in the war between the United States and Spain.

HARRY S. LYDICK.

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HAMPTON BATTERY B.



WAR WITH SPAIN was formally declared on the 25th of April, 1898, and orders were received by the Battery on April 27, to proceed to Mt. Gretna, Pa. On the evening of April 28th, in heavy marching order and escorted by the Veterans of the Hampton Battery Veteran Association, we paraded through the city before starting for camp.

Anticipating that the Battery would be recruited to a greater number of men than authorized by the State Code, we left the city with thirty additional men. The following officers were in command: Captain, Alfred E. Hunt; First Lieutenants, Edward Eichenlaub and Alfred W. Marks; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, William C. Wallace; Second Lieutenant, Wilson Cross; and Second Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Alfred G. Loyd.

The six officers and one hundred and sixteen men answered the query of the Governor as to whether they would enlist in the United States Volunteer Service in the affirmative, and as orders had not been received to recruit to a greater number than the State had authorized, on the muster in First Lieutenant and Surgeon William C. Wallace returned home, no provision having been made for a surgeon to accompany the command. Second Lieutenant Alfred G. Loyd accepted the position of Quartermaster Sergeant. Four men were rejected in the physical examination. On May 8th the remaining four officers and seventy-eight men were mustered into the United States Volunteers, the rejected men returning home and the balance enlisting in the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments.

The armament of the Battery consisted of two 3.2 breech loading rifles, and with this equipment we embarked on May 18th for Chickamauga, Georgia, and arrived at Camp Thomas on May

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20th, where we reported to General Brooke. The Battery was brigaded with eleven other volunteer batteries under command of Brigadier General E. B. Williston. Two additional 3.2 breech loading rifles were issued to the command shortly after our arrival at Camp Thomas.

Orders were received about the middle of June to recruit the Battery to war strength, or one hundred and seventy-three men, and Lieutenant Marks was ordered to Pittsburgh for recruits. On arrival in Pittsburgh, Lieutenant Marks found that the Hampton Battery Veteran Association had received a large number of applications, so that he was able to enlist ninety-five fine looking and representative Pittsburgh soldiers and report with them at Camp Thomas on the 28th of June.

The Battery drilled constantly and efficiently under the supervision of General Williston and Major George B. Rodney, of the Fourth Field Artillery. The Battery Commander ordered the command to drink only boiled water, and at regular intervals marched the command to remote points on the Chickamauga Creek for bathing. A most rigid and careful discipline regarding camp hygiene was maintained, with the result that only three men contracted typhoid fever during the entire term of service.

The Battery was selected as part of a Battalion commanded by Major Rodney, which Battalion was ordered on July 16th for Newport News, Virginia, enroute either to reinforce General Shafter in Cuba, or to Puerto Rico. On arrival at Newport News the Battery was ordered to embark for Puerto Rico on the transport Roumania. Owing to the excellent care given the stock the command reached Puerto Rico without the loss of a single animal. This was an excellent record for a volunteer command, as the loading and unloading of the horses and mules required the greatest of care. The transport ran aground off the port of Guanico, but later

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landed there, where orders were received to report to General Miles, at Ponce. Upon our arrival at Ponce, orders were received to proceed to Arroyo and report to General Brooke.

The Battery arrived at Arroyo on the morning of August 3d, and the unloading of stock commenced at once. There were two lighters available for the purpose. They were brought along side the transport, which was anchored about four miles from the shore, and the horses and mules were lifted out of the transport in canvas slings, and the lighters towed by a steam launch to within an eighth of a mile of the land. The animals were then driven to the shore.

In order to facilitate the unloading of the guns and heavier baggage, the Battery, with the aid of a large detail of the Third Wisconsin Infantry, erected a wharf. Several wrecked barges were filled with sand for use as piers on which to build the superstructure by running stringers from one sunken barge to another. This wharf was used to unload the guns and heavy baggage of the entire First Army Corps, and was erected in nine hours. The next day the same detail erected a bridge over a creek on the road leading from Arroyo. This bridge was eighty-five feet from abutment to abutment, twelve feet wide, and thirty-five feet from the bed of the creek. When complete it was rigid enough to permit artillery and cavalry to trot over it. The structure will be quite a lasting one, as it was built largely of redwood and mahogany.

The command was encamped for a week at Arroyo in an old sugar cane field, during which period the entire Battalion participated in target practice with both percussion and time shells, at ranges of from two thousand to five thousand yards. Our work received the commendation of the officers, who said that the regulars could do no better.

On the evening of August 12th the Battery moved forward into the town of Guayama, occupying it after the Spaniards had

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been driven out by the Fourth Ohio, the Fourth Pennsylvania, and the Third Wisconsin Infantry. On the 13th the Battery moved forward through the town of Guayama and up the military road through the mountains toward El Caney. Battery B was with the advance outpost of the column. The Battery arrived about nine o'clock in the morning near the summit of the mountains, where the Spaniards had made strong entrenchments and disputed the forward march of the column. General Brooke ordered the army deployed and a delay of nearly two hours occurred while the various infantry columns moved to their position, which was very difficult to obtain in the mountainous country. In the meantime, General Brooke gave orders that the Battery, which had been advanced as far as possible, be put in action front, in echelon. The target of two block houses, at the top of the hill about twenty-five hundred yards away, was first given as the point to attack and demolish if possible, after which orders were given to shell the point where earthworks were supposed to exist. The guns were all loaded and waiting the command of the General to commence firing when news was received through General McLaughlin, of the United States Signal Corps, that a Peace Protocol had been signed, and that by order of the President the cessation of hostilities would immediately take place.

The command was ordered to return to Guayama, where they went into camp and remained until August 23d, when they were ordered to Ponce to take transport to New York. The march to Ponce was made over very rough roads without loss or delay.

On September 3d a detail of the Battery was ordered to unload the transports which were to take them to New York. The Battery also worked upon the unloading of other transports, which were to take other commands before the departure of the artillery battalion.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

On September 7th the command left their camp and marched to the port of Ponce, where ten days' rations were issued and the baggage and equipment loaded on the transport Concho, which sailed on the 8th for New York. We arrived at the latter point on September 15th, where we were met by Major Richardson, of the State Arsenal and a Committee of the Hampton Battery Veteran Association. The guns and other ordnance stores were sent from Jersey City to Rock Island and Watervliet Arsenals.

On September 16th the command returned to Pittsburgh and marched through the streets in a short parade, being very enthusiastically received by the citizens. Each man was given a verbal furlough for two days and thereafter was furloughed for sixty days.

The command was ordered to return to the place of enrollment in Pittsburgh on November 17th, and in two days were mustered out of the United States Volunteer service under date of November 27, 1898, an additional ten days' furlough having been granted.

The Battery sustained a very severe loss in the untimely death of their First Sergeant, Samuel J. Stewart, who died in the Allegheny General Hospital on November 15, 1898, of pneumonia. He was given a military funeral by the entire membership of the Battery on the 18th.

On December 19, 1898, the command was reorganized into the National Guard service, making it the most rapidly reorganized company which had served during the Spanish War.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

ROSTER OF HAMPTON BATTERY B.

OFFICERS.

ALFRED E. HUNT, Captain
EDWARD EICHENLAUB, First Lieutenant
ALFRED W. MARKS, First Lieutenant
WILSON CROSS, JR., Second Lieutenant
SAMUEL J. STEWART, First Sergeant
GEORGE E. FORREST, Sergeant
WILLIAM T. REES, Sergeant
THOMAS J. GREED, Sergeant
ADDISON H. SALLADE, Sergeant
AUDLEY A. HUTCHISON, Sergeant
HARRY S. LYDICK, Sergeant
ROBERT W. BISSELL, Corporal
FRANK P. COENNEN, Corporal
JAMES A. GORMLEY, Corporal
GEORGE A. GILL, Corporal
SAMUEL B. HENRY, Corporal
THOMAS C. HALL, Corporal
ANTHONY J. LOEFFLER, Corporal
JAMES A. LOWERY, Corporal
HOSEA J. LEVIS, Corporal
GEORGE H. MATHESON, Corporal
LORIN B. OHLINGER, Corporal
CLARENCE H. POWELL, Corporal
J. LAVAILLE STUART, Corporal
DANIEL B. SULLIVAN, Corporal
HARVEY M. SUPLEE, Corporal
WILLIAM P. BATTLE, Musician
WILLIAM A. BARCLAY, Musician
MELVIN B. ASH, Artificer
J. EDWARD SMITH, Artificer
CHARLES A. SANFORD, Artificer

HAMPTON BATTERY.

PRIVATES.

CHARLES W. ADAMS	SAMUEL L. CRUMAY
MARTIN C. BAKER	LOUIS E. CUMPSTON
GEORGE L. BARKER	MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM
JOHN D. BARRETT	FRANK H. DABBS
CHARLES E. BAYNE	JOHN G. DAILEY
WALTER J. BESSER	WALTER A. DOUGLAS
MILTON W. C. BIGGAM	JOHN C. DOUTHITT
HENRY BLUM	HEZEKIAH N. DUFF
ALPHEUS E. BOYD	CLARENCE DUNKLE
GEORGE H. BRADY	CHARLES E. ELLIS
JAMES H. BRAITHWAITE	FRANK R. ELSRODE
ELMER E. BRATT	HARRY G. ERUST
CHARLES R. BROWN	WILLIAM H. EVERSON
GEORGE W. BRUNER	JOSEPH F. FELTWELL
PERRY BRYAN	FRANCIS M. FILLER
JAY BUCHANAN	JOHN W. FISHER
CLINTON T. BUNDY	MARION FORSE
WILLIAM L. CARPENTER	CHARLES FRANCIS
JOHN S. CAUGHEY	FREDERICK C. FRANK
LOUIS C. CLARK	JOSEPH FRANTZ
CYRUS K. CLARK	FRANK M. FRIESELL
GEORGE I. COCHRAN	JOSEPH F. FURRER
JACOB W. COENNEN	ROBERT F. GEIGER
JOHN COENNEN	WILLIAM GELTZ
MATHIAS COENNEN	JOHN C. GILL
CHARLES COLLINS	JAMES F. GREY
OLIVER S. COLWES	SAMUEL A. GREY
EDWARD S. COOK	EDWARD C. GRIGGS
FRANK A. COWELL	FRANK K. HALL

HAMPTON BATTERY.

ALBERT HAND	THOMAS C. McKEAN
THOMAS HANTON	ARTHUR V. McKEE
WILLIAM C. HASSON	LEROY McKITRICK
AUSTIN B. HAYNES	WORTH McKITRICK
FRANK C. HAYS	D. H. McLAUGHLIN
HUGH HEISTER	WILLIAM H. McMASTERS
CLARENCE R. HENDERSON	JACOB J. MEHRINGER
WILLIAM M. HENDERSON	FRANK H. MELLON
ANDREW J. HESSER	JOSEPH C. MITCHELL
WILLIAM W. HILL	JOHN L. MORGAN
JOHN G. HOSICK	MINOR E. MORROW
RECTOR HUDSON	ELMER MYERS
ROBERT F. HULL	GEORGE F. MYERS
JAMES B. HUNTER	DANIEL NEELY
JOHN GILL JORDAN	ALEXANDER B. NEVIN
JOHN A. KECK	WILLIAM C. NEVIN
WILLIAM A. KLINGENSMITH	EDWARD J. NULL
WILLIAM H. LEE	JAMES D. PATTERSON
SIMEON R. LOOMIS	THEODORE E. PAYNE
WALTER W. LONGWELL	HENRY B. PEBLER
ALFRED G. LOYD	CHARLES S. PERRINE
JOHN E. MARQUIS	CLARENCE C. PRESTON
DANIEL J. McCABE	JOHN S. PURUCKER
JAMES McCLAIN	JOHN F. REICHEIMER
H. M. McCLARRAN	CLIFTON B. REIGHARD
WILLIAM W. McCORMICK	DANIEL T. RODGERS
RAY McCULLOUGH	JOSEPH J. RYAN
WILLIAM J. McDADÉ	CHARLES R. SCHAUM
C. P. McFARLAND	GEORGE W. SCHMIDT
JOSEPH R. McGRAW	JAMES H. SCOTT
JAMES McINTYRE	FRANK SEMPLE, JR.

HAMPTON BATTERY.

GEORGE E. SHEPLER
CHARLES O. SMART
WILLIAM J. SMITH
CHARLES F. SPANG
SAMUEL W. SPRAGUE
JOHN W. SPRINGER
JAMES C. STEWART
ROBERT STEWART
WILLIAM J. STEWART
CHARLES STOEHR, JR.
THOMAS O. STUART
EDWARD J. SULLIVAN
JOHN SUNDAY

WILLIAM T. SUPLEE
WILLIAM E. THOMPSON
JOSEPH F. TOOMEY
JESSE A. TURNER
CHARLES B. WARREN
WILLIAM C. WASHBURN
BURT C. WASSON
LLOYD C. WEAVER
CHARLES C. WILLIAMS
RICHARD WILLIAMS
GEORGE W. WELSH
HARRY S. WILT
WALTER YINGST



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STORAGE

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WITHDRAWN

